The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2121. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

For Paraguay—The Difficulties with the Sioux Indians—Condition of Treasury—Appointments, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7.

It is reported that Commander Page will command the vessel soon to be dispatched to Paraguay.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, has taken prompt measures with a view to preventing further Indian depredations on the Sioux agency. Recently a special agent, Mr. K. Putchette, was dispatched to the scenes of the disturbances, and to-day full instructions were sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Paul. The claims of the Indians against the Government are to be satisfied, presents distributed, and other measures initiated to promote their domestic comfort. The Indian Bureau long ago anticipated difficulties in that quarter, but was unable effectually to act in the premises until Congress at the late session made an appropriation in accordance with its urgent recommendation to satisfy the treaty and other demands of these disaffected savages.

Various libraries and institutions of learning throughout the Union will shortly be supplied by the Interior Department with complete sets of the documents of the 34th Congress. The depositories were designated by members of Congress in accordance with the law of last Congress

John H. C. Clark has been appointed Commissioner, John Weiss, Surveyor, and Hugh Campbell, Astronomer, on the part of the United States, to run the Texas boundary. They will commence operations about the 1st of September, at the point where the 32d parallel crosses the Rio Grande.

Jonathan C. Bertolette has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon, and Wm. H. Dana, Lieutenant in the Navy, in place of Edward C. Stocton, dismissed.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 21st to the last of June were $1,081,169. Amount on deposit, $8,120,000. Drafts drawn, but not paid, $2,269,000. Amount subject to draft, nearly $6,565,000.

The Secretary of the Interior will leave Washington for Mississippi on Friday.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New-York, has been tendered the appointment of Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, *vice* Gen. Calhoun, whose term expired on the 3d of July.

James Guthrie, Jr., has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City; Pasquel Bequelette, at San Francisco; Wm. A. Street, for the District of New-Mexico, and William Davidson, of Louisiana, Register for New-Mexico.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE UTAH PEACE COMMISSIONERS—SECRET HISTORY OF THEIR APPOINTMENT—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PROSPECTS OF THE PROTECTORATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 5, 1858.

The appointment of the Peace Commissioners to Utah is a very novel proceeding. I pointed out when the intentions of the President first became the subject of public rumor, that there was no shadow of law for the creation of the office, nor appropriation for the compensation and expenses of those who should fill it. The fact that by the arbitrary proceeding of the Executive two high officers are called into the employment of the Government, without the sanction of the Senate, is comparatively a small matter. That feature of the affair which ought to excite most alarm, and which is most repugnant to the Constitution, is the creation of the office without the approval or knowledge of Congress, by which usurpation the authority of the House of Representatives is ignored and abrogated in the most important department of legislation.

The power of confirmation and veto over appointments lodged in the Senate, proves in practice a provision of very small consequence as a barrier against Executive tyranny. The Senate, with its secret sessions, is a mere branch of the President's Council. In those secret sessions personal address, skill in intrigue, and official patronage completely overcome the power of numbers. Bribery, too, is an active agent in procuring the assent of the requisite majority to Executive measures. It is said, and though the exaggeration is palpable, the substratum of truth for the statement is notorious in Washington, that three millions of dollars was distributed among Senators to secure the confirmation of the Gadsden treaty, in its modified form, in 1854.

It is true, that under certain circumstances the Senate may operate as an effectual check upon the President, but there is no guaranty that that power will be exerted for good objects. This case will arise when the majority of the Senate shall consist of a different party from that which sustains the President. This state of things has existed for only a few months in a space of twenty years.

The proposition for Peace Commissioners to Utah, came from the Senate's Military Committee, but in deciding upon and adopting it. the President was careful to avoid the appearance of taking its advice. When the documents first transmitted to the Senate concerning the Utah Expedition were referred to the Military Committee, then it was found that a majority were opposed to the so called war, looking upon it with contempt and disfavor. Jefferson Davis, however suggested that one campaign had actually taken place, and though crowned with stupidity and disgrace in its management, the means could not be refused of making another one, or at least of bringing back the troops from the desolate spot where misconduct had sent and left them to starve and freeze. But, it was said, to recall the troops while the Mormons occupied a rebellious and defiant attitude, would cover the former with dishonor. A resolution was then passed. appointing a Sub-Committee, who were, I think, Col. Davis and Gen. Wilson, to confer with the President, and concert with him some peaceful mode of concluding "the war." The means suggested were Special Commissioners, and the purchase of the improvements held by such Mormons who should prefer to leave the country previous to the inauguration of the new Government. The President received the suggestion, and instantly acted upon that portion of it relating to the Commissioners without further consultation with the Committee, and without even communicating with Congress on the subject.

The salary and expenditures incurred by these officials will be at least $20,000, and certainly they can do nothing which could not have been as well done by the Governor and commanding General of the army. The deficiency of law, however, will be supplied by construction. In truth, under the new system of administration, Congress has become quite a superfluous and antiquated institution.

It is safe to set down all stories that the Hon. John Forsyth has closed the American Legation in Mexico as weak inventions of the enemies to any change in that mission. The Hon. John has been known in Washington as a greedy operator in schemes promising a handsome dividend of spoils. It was, I believe, during Fillmore's term, and after the nomination of Pierce, that Mr. Forsyth, as a leading secessionist, pretty distinctly offered to sell out his interest in some disunion organ, and to support the regular party nomination, provided he were let into the profits of the printing jobs then and now monopolized by the *Union* newspaper. The magnanimous offer was declined, and the patriot languished and suffered in obscurity until 1856, when, mainly to preserve the Union and to conciliate the secession faction to Mr. Buchanan's support, Mr. Forsyth was sent out of the country at $15,000 a year. This snug income he will continue to pocket as long as the Union continues, if he receive it, until a voluntary resignation places the office and its appurtenances at the disposal of the President. Beside the inherent improbability of Mr. Forsyth's retreat from his comfortable sinecure, we have the information derived from his own pen that he has done nothing of the kind, and does not intend to. The tax upon foreigners appears, with the very limited knowledge of the facts which we have, entirely reasonable, and if there is any special reason why Americans should claim exemption from it has not been stated in Mr. Forsyth's dispatches to the State Departments.

The President is anxious to make a more fit appointment for the Mexican mission, but finds it difficult to supersede the present Minister, owing to the powerful family influence which he wields in the Senate. Among other relations there, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, is his brother-in-law. It was hoped that the contemptuous rejection of the treaty for loaning money to Comonfort, which Mr. Buchanan pigeon-holed without transmitting to the Senate, would have caused the desired vacancy.

Several Mexicans of some note, besides one distinguished American, have lately arrived from the disturbed Republic. Señor Mata, who is the reputed minister and agent of Juarez in the United States; General Zerman, surnamed the "Fillibuster," solicitor for the 39,000,000 acre grant in Sonora, Durango and other provinces, and the Hon. Mike Walsh, who turns up as a reported bearer of dispatches from Mr. Forsyth. These gentlemen will be able to furnish the Administration with all necessary information as to the alleged decay and fast approaching extinction of the Mexican nation. Mexico might perhaps have been worth keeping in 1848, when we had its capital, but that is at least a debateable question. The only mode of making much of Mexico would be to expel or to exterminate its inhabitants as our remorseless ancestors did the Indians of these States. They cannot be expelled for the reason that there is no place for them to go, and they do not seem to be exactly that helpless breed which bears extermination with patience. The only mode of saving the country is by annexation or a protectorate, and whether it is worth the cost and trouble to us of either expedient is a fair question for discussion. The condition of Mexico with the supremacy of the Aztec restored would be that of a semi-barbarism, not wholly unproductive or useless to the other nations of the world. It would be the same, relatively, as that of India prior to the conquests of the British. It is apparent that the British are about to lose India, whatever may be the issue of this particular rebellion, from the radical fact that they had not the people with which to colonize it; and that the land was perforce left in possession and occupancy of the original race. It is worth while to inquire whether we have the men to spare for the colonization and settlement of Mexico, without which any conquest would be transient and fruitless.

A.

Army Movements.

PROGRESS OF GEN. HARNEY ACROSS THE PLAINS ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

Letters from the Utah correspondent of the *Democrat*, who is traveling with the Head-quarters says that Gen. Harney and Staff reached a point on the Little Blue, two hundred and forty-five miles west of Fort Leavenworth, on June 23, all well and in excellent spirits. The letters contain no news. The roads were good and the weather fine. Head-quarters progressing rapidly. The third column, under Col. May, was overtaken on the evening of the 23d.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 7.

One hundred and forty-six United States troops, under command of Lieut. Moore, passed here this morning at 8 o'clock, for Minnesota.

News from Kansas and Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 7.

Governor Denver passed through this city *en route* for Washington.

A dispatch from Nebraska says that the ox trains were returning from Fort Kearney, all in fine condition. and report good roads. A number of trains were waiting the arrival of the Government freight.

The correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* left for Utah June 30.

Narrow Escape from a Catastrophe

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

Independence Day was appropriately celebrated yesterday. A procession was formed of the Fire Department and citizens. The oration was delivered by F. J. Fithian, of Buffalo. The feature of the celebration was the ceremonies attending the opening of the Hydraulic Canal. Several steamtugs were brought from Buffalo to the mouth of the canal. The procession proceeded to the basin of the canal, expecting to hear an address by Stephen M. Allen. While the crowd was waiting the dam gave way, carrying off about fifteen feet of the embankment. Great excitement ensued, but fortunately no one was injured. The gradual manner in which the dam yielded to the pressure of the water, prevented a frightful catastrophe. A dreadful loss of life must have occurred, had the accident happened suddenly. The dam was pronounced exceedingly dangerous, from the start, by competent judges. The people were generally exasperated at the reckless management of affairs. The canal is not much damaged. Excepting the depression caused by the canal accident, the day passed delightfully.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Thursday, July 7—8 P. M.

The weather here has been clear and fine all day, with a fresh westerly breeze, but as yet we have no news of the telegraph cable fleet now due here.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 7.

The screw-steamship *Memphis* arrived at the bar at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 6.

The United States Mail steamer *Augusta* arrived at the bar at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning all well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 7.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, arrived at the wharf at 1 o'clock yesterday.

CUBA.

Movements of the British Squadron—Activity of the Slave-trade—Destruction of Highwaymen—Financial Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

The American Gulf Squadron are now busily engaged in cruising in search of her Britannic Majesty's gun-boats, and show themselves before the Moro Castle nearly every day. The *Dolphin*, *Water Witch* and *Vixen* entered the harbor, but after a brief stay, sailed again to join their companions. The *Plymouth* and *Fulton* sent in their boats for letters and fresh provisions. Fears of the yellow fever probably keeps them out of port, though all uneasiness about further visits from British cruisers is at end. The *Styx* and the *Devastation* are now lying in port. On the latter came Commodore Kellett, who has been sent down here to explain away the officious conduct of the Commander of the *Buzzard*, and assure the Government that punishment will be meted out to him. He dined with Concha yesterday and leaves again to-morrow for Halifax, withdrawing from these coasts all the offending gun-boats.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in a lengthy article, refutes the assertions of the Havana correspondent of the *Herald*, who gravely asserted that twenty-five thousand negroes had been landed on the Island since the 1st of January, in twenty-five vessels. As the greater part of the vessels engaged in this trade are brigs and schooners, and hardly capable of bringing such an enormous number, even though stowed as tight as herrings, the traders generally take a moderate-sized cargo, which better insures health on the passage.

From good information given by parties interested in the business, I should judge that the actual number landed since the beginning of the year cannot exceed 10,000, if so much. When we bear in mind the great number of vessels captured on the coast by the British cruisers, and the difficulty of procuring cargoes, owing to the extreme vigilance exercised in that quarter, we cannot help admitting that the *Herald's* correspondent has been badly duped.

General Concha's new system of exterminating the highway robbers throughout the Island, has commenced to work beautifully. Since the issue of the order eight or ten noted villains have been shot by the soldiers and peasantry, and the public roads are now entirely safe. In the western part of the Island two of the worst characters have been pardoned and invested with full powers to capture every suspicious character. In every instance that the alarm has been sounded, the robbers have either been captured or shot. The same energy displayed in this and other cities of the island would have a good effect. Never since the time of Vives has the country been so thoroughly at the mercy of thieves and assassins, all owing to our Chief of Police, who is no more qualified for his office than the late Mayor of New-York. Concha, however, owes his present office mainly to his exertions, and had to give him a part of the spoils.

I am credibly informed that the present Spanish Cabinet will not accept Concha's resignation. This intelligence reached here by the last English packet. The cause of this change is that the wily Marquis accompanied his resignation with a round million, the proceeds of the Havana Custom-House and the head-tax levied on the slaves, with the promise of another million in September. These are unusually large presents to receive from Cuba, notwithstanding the general impression abroad that the Island of Cuba yields the home Government a large surplus. The naval and military establishments consume nearly all the revenues, and these two millions proceed mainly from the new taxes levied by Concha for the first time.

The weather has been very disagreeable of late, and the rains incessant. Yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in the City, but the harbor is as yet, comparatively speaking, healthy.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF NEVADA.—It was apparent that a very strong feeling prevailed in Congress, before its recent adjournment, in favor of creating some provisional form of government, either by the grant of a territorial act or otherwise, for the settlers in Carson Valley, but the pressure of business during the few last weeks of the session prevented any action on the subject. It will doubtless be considered early in the next session, and some proper law be passed that will meet the demands of the settlers in this beautiful valley.—*Washington Union.*

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Observatory Difficulty—Mrs. Dudley and the Trustees—Assistant Canal Collectors—Condition of the Democracy—The Central Railroad—Constitutional Convention—Sale of the Canals, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Those of our citizens who read the newspapers have been not a little diverted during the "heated term" by the controversy that has been going on between the Trustees of Dudley Observatory and the advisory Scientific Council, composed of Dr. Bache, Prof. Henry, Drs. Pierce and Gould. The first-named gentleman being the head of the Coast Survey, the controversy has come to be regarded as mainly between the Trustees and the Coast Survey.

I believe about everything essential to a fair understanding of the controversy which has been developed during its progress, has appeared in the Times. Whatever interest, prejudice, association, or kindred causes, may effect in deciding the opinions of some, it will probably be found to be a fact that the dispassionate, fair-judging part of the community have reached a common and seemingly necessary conclusion, which is, that the Trustees, after they had become convinced that Dr. Gould did not suitably fill the post of Director, and with the evidence before them of his extravagant and fruitless expenditures and his impracticable views generally in matters vital to the welfare of the Institution, had a simple duty to perform, and that was, so long as he did not resign, to remove him. Of the power and right of the Trustees to make this removal, and in all things to exercise supreme control in the management of the Observatory, there can be no doubt. The Scientific Council were simply an advisory body, and no more. No absolute powers had been delegated to the gentlemen composing it by anybody, while the Trustees derived all their powers, as they did the appointment, from the Legislature through the act of incorporation. As an advisory body, the Council sent on here Dr. Gould. He assumed the title of Director, and the Trustees *permitted* him to exercise the functions belonging to the post, and more too, until it became necessary for either the advisory Council or the incorporated Board of Trustees to vacate. On what ground the Scientific Council contend with the Trustees for the control of the Observatory, has not yet been developed. Whatever authority, right, power or petition the Scientific Council had, was derived from or held through the sufferance of the Trustees themselves. To ask the Trustees to surrender to the Council was, to say the least, unusual, if not the very sublimity of scientific impudence. We should, perhaps, be a little more charitable in considering the request of Mrs. Dudley, that the nine Trustees composing the majority of the Board should resign, so that the three or four gentlemen who sustain Dr. Gould might have their way. We have before heard of the liberal-minded juror who complained of the eleven who by their stubbornness prevented a verdict! Mrs. Dudley is a venerable lady of eighty. Time has had its effect on her intellect. It is easy to see how she may have been, as she probably was, overpersuaded in giving her sanction to the letters in question, without fully understanding the precise bearings on the controversy, and probably not knowing the real object for which they were dictated. The reply of the nine gentlemen to whom the extraordinary request was directed, declining to accede to it, and expressing their determination to carry out the policy already indicated by their actions, was as decided in its tone as it was proper in terms.

The subsequent correspondence between the Council and Mr. Olcott, in behalf of the Trustees, in which all overtures for compromise, all pretensions of right or power on the part of the Council in the premises, were summarily rejected and the positive withdrawal of Dr. Gould insisted on, proved the firmness of the Trustees, and seemed to close the door completely against the Council.

At the late meeting of the Canal Board a resolution was adopted rescinding certain instructions from the Auditor's Department to assistant Canal collectors. Perhaps some may desire to know what this meant, and, therefore, I will state that hitherto instructions have been issued to these officers to inspect by tallying off at least two cargoes in each week. This was to be done wherever cargoes were discharged, which was at nearly, if not all, the collectors' offices. The object was to detect frauds on the Canal revenues, and ascertain where and by whom committed, and which had previously escaped detection. The greatest service under these instructions would have to be performed in New-York, the end of the route. But Mr. Secretary Tucker offered a resolution abrogating these instructions, and the Canal Board passed it. If there is any better reason for this action than the fact that Mr. Tucker has a score or so of favorites in office in your City who cannot either read, write or make figures, and are, therefore, totally incapable of obeying the instructions, I have not heard of it. The Canal revenues will probably be defrauded of some thousands of dollars, but the Secretary's friends will keep their places!

The Democracy hereabouts continue to be exercised on the subject of Postmaster. The contest is mainly between Mr. Vosburgh, the present incumbent and Mr. Comstock, of the *Atlas and Argus*. A few days since it was announced that Mr. Comstock had actually received the appointment, but there are reasons for believing that the question is a good ways from being decided. The President, it is said, has left the matter in Mr. Corning's hands. Whoever he recommends will be selected. It is argued by the more sagacious and well-informed that that gentleman will be too much occupied with the quarrel of the Central with the Erie Road and his private affairs, to find time to make a decision before November. Whichever side fails will of course visit Mr. Corning with displeasure Since Mr. Corning is to stand for reëlection, he will, like a shrewd man, as he is, not be in a hurry to get this quarrel on his hands. By deferring the decision, he expects to obtain the more ardent support of both sides. He will need all the support they can give him, and a good deal more, to be reëlected. Last fall the relative strength of parties in the county (which is a Congressional District) stood on Comptroller: Democrats, 7,534; Americans, 4,155; Republicans, 3,844. Mr. Corning's votes on the Lecompton question has seriously damaged him with his own party.

Assuming that the opposition unite on a single candidate, Mr. Corning would have a clear majority against him, even if he could succeed in retaining the full vote of his own party, which he can scarcely expect to do. It is deemed important by Mr. Corning's friends that he should have a second nomination, even though he declined running. It is hinted that the indorsement of a renomination is all he asks, and that he is willing to stipulate to decline in order to obtain it. It should not be doubted that Mr. Corning would keep his word, should he enter into such an arrangement; nevertheless, there are those who prefer to run no risk, and therefore object to the plan.

The Democracy are really in a disordered state, not only here, but throughout the State. The contest for the spoils has progressed at the expense of the harmony of the party. Had Mr. Schell been rejected for Collector, the rupture would have been instant, complete and deep. In case of his rejection, the plans were all laid for starting another Democratic paper here, to be called the Albany *Argus*, and the first number would have been issued within one week after Mr. Schell's rejection. The types and material were all purchased, and every arrangement made for it, and the war would have been opened with a power and energy which in former days was synonomous with the Albany *Argus*. Mr. Schell was confirmed, the paper project was abandoned; but actually the feeling remains but little changed. With a candidate in the field on whom the opposition can unite, the defeat of the Democratic party in the State is certain and overwhelming. Neither the Republicans or Americans can do it alone. It will require their united strength. It remains not so much as heretofore with the managers, but with the people, to say what shall be the result in the State.

Speaking of the next election, reminds me of what seems to be quite forgotten. I mean the fact, that the question of a Constitutional Convention will come before the people then. The law to submit the question to the people went through the Legislature under peculiar circumstances. Nobody in particular seemed to be for it at the outset, except Senator Stowe the originator, whose hate of the present Constitution is chronic; and yet almost every body in the Assembly voted for it. In the Senate it passed by one majority. There were few earnest friends of the measure in the Legislature; the rest appeared willing to let it go through without much consideration or notice. The question now recurs—how will it be with the people? It is a grave matter, and it is not among the most encouraging signs of the times that it is so little thought of. Prone as our people at all times to go for a change, we might argue almost from that alone an affirmative decision. I hear it said that the proposition will carry because all sorts of people will go for it, for all sorts of reasons; that conservative and moral men will be found voting together in favor of "a new deal," for reasons wide as the heavens apart. And the same state of things, though perhaps not to an equal extent, will be found on the other side. I can state for a fact, that thinking men, who have been for a Convention, until quite recently, are opposed to it now.

The proposition to sell the Canals has started a good many who might be called rather ultra canal men—and there are a good many of them—at the bare prospect of affording an opportunity of doing so. Under the present Constitution, say they, the canals can't be touched. A new Convention might result in breaking down that barrier, therefore let well enough alone, endure the evils we have, rather than run greater ones of another and perhaps a worse sort. And yet, the proposition is likely to carry. The quietness in regard to it is favorable to its success. A rigorous discussion and campaign might not be less so.

RODERICK.

The State Paper Controversy—Motion for Injunction Denied—Conflicting Views.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 6.

At an adjourned General Term of the Supreme Court, held in this city yesterday—present, Justices Wright, Gould and Hogeboom—the Court unanimously decided, in the case of Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Calvert Comstock and others, that the Albany *Evening Journal* is the "State paper," and the only "State paper," and that the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to such designation is without the slightest foundation. The Court held that by the true and obvious construction of the Act of 1854, the State officers could make only one designation of a State paper, and but one contract, and that this contract continued for an indefinite period, and that the action of the present State officers, in designating the Albany *Atlas and Argus* as the State paper, was wholly unauthorized, and therefore illegal and void.

The power of the State Officers under the act of 1854, having been once exercised, was spent.

The motion for a temporary injunction was, however, denied, and solely on the ground, as we are informed, that parties not before the Court might in some way be prejudiced thereby.

Justices Wright and Hogeboom delivered written opinions, which will be published in full in a few days—probably to-morrow.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 7.

It is known to our readers that after the State officers, on the 3d day of May last, designated the *Atlas and Argus* as "State paper," the *Journal* chose to set up a claim, that, under the law of 1854, it had secured a *perpetual* contract as "State Paper." To enforce this very remarkable pretension, it commenced a suit against us, and then applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district for an injunction restraining the *Atlas and Argus* from acting as "State Paper," and executing its contract with the State officers to publish legal notices. The application to the Court was in the form of a motion for an injunction *pendente lite*.

We think that all fair men, without reference to their political affinities, will be pleased to learn that this attempt on the part of the *Journal* has failed, and that *the motion for an injunction has been denied*. The Court reassembled on Monday, for the purpose of deciding this motion. and made an order, of which the following is a certified copy:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held for the State of New-York. at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 5th day of July, 1858;

Present—Justices Wright, Gould and Hogeboom;

Thurlow Weed and others vs. *Calvert Comstock and others.*—After hearing John H. Reynolds and Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiffs, in support of the application for an injunction in this cause, and I. K. Porter and R. W. Peckham in opposition thereto, and due deliberation having been had thereon, it is ordered that the *said application be and the same is hereby denied.*

Copy. R. BABCOCK, Clerk.

This is the whole of the order made by the Court and all that was decided by it. We have not yet seen the opinions delivered by the Court, if they were written, and cannot, therefore, state the processes of reasoning by which the Judges reached the result embraced in their decision, copied above. But, of course, the only question before the Court for *decision*, was the granting or refusing an injunction, and we presume that the opinions, if any were delivered, do not travel beyond the precise question presented for adjudication on the motion, or anticipate the further questions which will present themselves on the final determination of the pending suit. Doubtless the learned Judges have adhered to the well-understood professional rule of going no further than was necessary to decide the application in hand.

The defeat of the attempt to invoke the summary process of the Court to restrain us, leaves the *Atlas and Argus* entirely at liberty to proceed to execute its duties as "State Paper," pursuant to the designation and contract of the State officers. The *Journal* will of course be at liberty, if so inclined, to persist in its claim of a perpetual contract and to prosecute its suit against us. In that event the suit will take the ordinary course—go to the Circuit for trial, and after decision there, either party can appeal to the General Term and then to the Court of Appeals. As it is quite probable that the case must go to the Court of last resort, we, at the commencement of the litigation, authorized our counsel to consent to every practicable arrangement for facilitating a hearing and decision on the merits at the earliest possible day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 7.

The President of the Board of Trustees will, today, commence legal proceedings to recover possession of the Dudley Observatory from the Scientific Council, the latter having expressed their determination to hold on to the possession for thirty days as tenants. This, however, will not prevent the Trustees from proceeding summarily against the Council as trespassers, should the Board conclude to do so at the next meeting.

The Bank Department, this morning, authorized the Commercial Bank, of this city, to redeem the bills of the Hollister Bank of Buffalo.

Vischer Ten Eyck was, this morning, elected Cashier of the Commercial Bank, *vice* Powers L. Green, deceased.

The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast to-day, in token of respect to the memory of S. S. Whallon.

Among the arrivals at the Delavan House, to-day, are Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and Hon. E. Ashley.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Hon. Samuel S. Whallon, whose death at Erie, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon, has been announced by telegraph, was elected to the office of Canal Commissioner in November, 1855. His term would accordingly expire on the 31st of December next. Mr. Whallon was a merchant, and resident of Maysville, Chautauque County, where he was greatly esteemed. In the discharge of his official duties he manifested very respectable ability, a strict devotion to the public interest, and integrity above suspicion. He was taken ill of scarlet fever at Erie, where he died. Mr. W. was formerly a Democrat of the "Soft" wing, but early attached himself to the American Party, by which political organization he was nominated and elected to the office he held at the time of his death.

Miss Lizzie Palmer, of the Holiday-street Theatre, died in Baltimore on Saturday, 26th ult., aged twenty-seven. She was the daughter of Mr. Silas S. Steele, a dramatic author, and was a favorite actress.

Personal.

The Washington *Union* says Baron Wetterstedt presented his credentials to the President on Saturday, and was received as Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. We also learn that the Chevalier de Sibbern, who for a long time so creditably represented his Government in that capacity in the United States, has recently been appointed Swedish Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The following missionaries have sailed from Boston for Smyrna: The Rev. Mr. Powers and wife, with two children; the Rev. Mr. Byington and wife, Miss Temple and Miss Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Powers will reside at Antioch. Mr. and Mrs. Byington will labor among the Bulgarians of European Turkey. Miss Temple and Miss Johnson will take charge of a female seminary on Mount Lebanon, under the direction of the Syria Mission.

Alexander Dumas, senior, left Paris a few days ago for St. Petersburg, accompanying Count Gregory Kouchelef Besborodko, Gentleman of the Chamber to the Emperor of Russia, and noted for his wealth. He purposes making a trip to the Caucasus before his return.

Hume, the American medium, was to be married in a few days at St. Petersburg. His bride is Miss Kroll, sister-in-law of the Count Koncheleff Besborodo, one of the richest of Russian noblemen, from whom she gets a large fortune.

The case of Mrs. Macready, the reader of Shakspeare, against the City of Alton, Ill., for injuries received in the Spring of 1857, by falling off a side walk, for which she claimed $20,000 damages, was brought to a close on Wednesday. She obtained a verdict for $300.

John A. Jackson, the sculptor, has been engaged for sometime in modeling a bust of John Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home." It is to be placed in the Boston Music Hall.

Gov. Packer, of Pa., has appointed David Webster, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the Commissioners to revise the Penal Code. Mr. Webster was one of the speakers at the Anti-Lecompton meeting at Harrisburg, held just prior to the 4th of March Convention.

M. Villemain is now correcting the last proofs of his translation of Pindar, upon which he has been at work for the last ten years.

Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has sold her residence at Dresden, and settled finally down in a villa near London.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Preparations of the Army for the March on Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL OF COL. HOFFMAN AND CAPT. MARCY.

Provisions Plenty and Transportation Ample.

The Burning of the Supply Trains in October--Other Mormon Outrages.

Interesting Particulars of Capt Marcy's Trip to New-Mexico.

Peculiarities of the Indian Tribes in Utah.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, Bridger's Fort, U. T., Friday, June 12, 1858.

My next communication will be dated on the march towards Salt Lake—for the present week has brought in all the supplies and troops for which the army of Utah have been postponing its advance. First came Colonel Hoffman with his supplies of provisions, clothing and forage; and on the 9th instant Captain Marcy came into camp with over 900 mules and about 150 horses of the stock which he went to New-Mexico to purchase. This gives us over 5,000 animals of all kinds, which will furnish abundance of transportation. Fortunately, the loss of animals during the Winter was scarce a twentieth part as great as was anticipated in view of the condition of the herds when the army went into Winter quarters. Under the judicious care of Mr. Miller, the head wagon-master, I believe less than 50 mules were lost during the Winter out of somewhere about 1,000 head, and his stock this Spring is in fine working condition, although Wintered upon the dry grass which the animals hunted out from under the snow. Marcy's stock also is in fine order, so that there is nothing to be done now but pack up and be off towards Zion.

In anticipation of these arrivals the commanding General issued the following preliminary order on the evening of its date:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, U. T., June 5, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 26.—1. Means of transportation and renewed supplies being near at hand, this army will, in execution of the orders of Government, at an early day resume its march to Salt Lake City.

2 In the meantime the transportation present will be held in readiness, and each Chief of Staff and each Commander will complete the preparations for the march in his own department or command. Transportation will be furnished at the rates established in General Orders No. 25, Head-quarters' troops, serving in Kansas, of 1857.

3. Commanders will, without delay, make requisition for such clothing now on hand as is needed for immediate issue and for the march, and have prepared, by the arrival of the trains, requisitions for shoes and stockings.

These requisitions will be made only on personal inspection and examination, by company commanders, into the wants of their men, in order that no articles may be drawn except those needed for the march.

A small supply of clothing, for issue according to necessity, to the respective commanders, after arriving in the Valley, will be turned over to the Regimental and A. A. Quartermasters for transportation.

4. A command of at least three companies, to be designated in Special Orders, will constitute the guard at this Dépôt.

The Medical Directors, on or before the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffman, will designate a medical officer to remain with the command. The sick who are not able to march, will be left at this Dépôt.

Supplies to be taken from those in charge of the Medical Purveyor will be liberally furnished the hospital attached to each regiment and to this Dépôt. The remaining hospital supplies will be prepared as required in paragraph 997 Army Regulations, and turned over to the Dépôt Quartermaster (to be designated) for transportation at a future day to Salt Lake Valley.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON.

F. I. PORTER, Ass't Adj.-General.

The publication of the second clause of the fourth paragraph of this Order had a remarkable effect upon the hospitals, rapidly depleting them of their tenants for every man is anxious to move forward to the Valley. There has been very little sickness in camp, however—much less than might have been anticipated, in view of the hard fare to which officers and men were alike subjected during the Winter, and also in view of the extraordinary changes of temperature peculiar to this region—where the thermometer ranges from 18° to 70° often within twenty-four hours. The principal ailing is what is known as mountain fever—a modified and easily-managed intermittent. We have had several hail storms during the last week, and, on the morning of the 10th, were visited by a furious snow-storm, which lasted until noon. Nevertheless, the atmosphere is usually very dry—so much so that we often witness the fall of condensed vapors from clouds overhanging the heights all around us—the vapors never reaching the earth, being entirely absorbed by the atmosphere in their descent.

The week has been one of busy preparation for the march, and yesterday the whole army rejoiced when the following order, directing the movement, was issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, CAMP SCOTT, U. T., June 11, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 28.—The troops will march from this Camp in three divisions, in as many consecutive days. commencing with the First Division, and moving in the order of their number.

Special instructions with regard to advanced, flank and rear guards will be given immediately after the execution of the preliminary movement herein directed.

The following will be the order of march, subject to an additional change on leaving Muddy Creek:

1. Division composed of the Second Dragoons, Phelph's Battery, and the Volunteer Battalion: to advance to the Muddy and await the arrival of the Second Division.

2. Division, composed of the Fifth Infantry, Reno's Battery, and Company "B," Seventh Infantry.

3. Division, composed of the Tenth Infantry, and Col. Loring's Battalion.

The morning after the arrival on the Muddy of the Second Division, the First and Second Divisions (Reno's Battery and "B" Company, Seventh Infantry excepted,) forming one division, will continue the march.

Reno's Battery, Company "B," Seventh Infantry, and the Third Division, now constituting the Second, will continue the march on the second day. The Head-Quarters will be with the Second Division as far as the Muddy; beyond that with the advance.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON.

F. J. PORTER, Ass't Adj.-General.

Detailed orders have also been issued to the force comprising the First Division, directing them to take up the line of march to-morrow, the 13th inst. It will be seen that the route to be pursued is not designated in the orders, being kept from publication here, at present, from motives of military precaution.

Lieutenant W. D. Smith's squadron of dragoons left camp yesterday morning with pack mules, to escort Capt. Newton, of the Engineers, who goes to reconnoitre the road and examine its condition and report. He is expected also to go to the Bear River, ascertain whether or no the bridge over it is still standing, and if not to select a suitable place for throwing across another. Gen. Johnston has had several strong portable bridges made here in camp, which will be carried along in the advance of the army, and used if occasion requires. The route which the army will take is not absolutely settled yet, but unless I am much mistaken, it will avoid the Cañons. The General wisely argues that military roads should never lie through Cañons for the reason that if assailed therein two important arms of the service—the artillery and cavalry—are nearly paralyzed, as they cannot be brought to bear upon an enemy under such circumstances except it be just at the point of attack. If there was any probability of Mormon resistance it would be the part of prudence to avoid the Cañons, and if there *is* no such danger, there is no need of special haste upon the march. In either event, therefore, the General probably sees no reason why he should not break a new road over the table lands north of the Cañons, or along the valley of the Bear River; in doing which a new road will be opened of advantage, perhaps, to emigrants and traders as well as to the military forces.

It is believed that a good route for a road lies between Echo Cañon and Bear River Lake, which would be only thirty or forty miles longer than the Cañon road, and I have little doubt that it will be the route pursued by our army. If unexpected obstacles are met with there, the course of the Bear River will probably be followed all the way to Salt Lake Valley. This route would be very circuitous, adding two hundred miles or more to our march, as the river, from where we strike it, runs northward on the east side of the Wasatch Mountains until it turns the northernmost spurs of the range and then hugs the same range again, as it pursues its course southward on the westerly side of the mountains. There is hardly a possibility, however, that this longer route will be found necessary or advisable. The time occupied in the march will be longer than I anticipated in my last, and we shall do well to find ourselves in Salt Lake City by the 1st of July.

The officers of the army of Utah are all required to keep a journal and itinerary, on which the geographical and topographical facts coming under their observation are all carefully noted. Suitable books for this purpose were provided by Gen. Johnston, one of which is handed to each officer as he starts out upon a scout, or to visit any portion of the surrounding country. It will readily be seen that these notes are rapidly accumulating a mass of valuable data, upon which to get out a complete and accurate topographical map of this entire region. Already Capt. Newton has sketched, from these and other data collected during the past Winter, a very complete map of the route to the Valley, on which all the water courses, comprising grounds and settlements, are marked. Capt. Marcy's observations during his recent trip to New-Mexico will prove a valuable contribution to geographical science;—but of that more in another branch of this communication.

It is now nine days since the Peace Commissioners and Governor Cumming left the Camp for Salt Lake City, but are yet without any intelligence as to the result of their conferences with the people of the Valley; but that fact will not retard the movements of the army for an hour now that it is ready to advance.

Early on the morning of the 8th instant a Mormon party arrived here from the city, headed by Groesbeck, the man who carried up a train of supplies to the city late last Fall, including more or less powder. His companions, in conversation smooth, quiet and plausible, carried with them, with an exception or two, the verlest scoundrelly faces that I have met in some time. They brought down a few horses and provisions to sell, while on their way to Platte Bridge, whence they go to carry up part of their train left there by Groesbeck last Fall, for fear it should fall into the hands of Colonel Johnston. In order to forestall the latter result, they pretended to sell the train out to John Richard, the trader whose post is at the Bridge, having first *caché* all their goods that they could not pack on mules. These men state that they met Governor Cumming and the Peace Commissioners on the Weber River, whence they would reach the city on Monday the 7th instant. They state further that Brigham Young was not in the city to meet them, but had gone down to Provo, and that the people were still moving to the southward, not five hundred of them remaining in the city.

When the party came into camp, one of their number, named John Hoagland, was immediately recognized by a volunteer as one of the ruffians engaged in burning the supply train on the Big Sandy, on the 5th of October last, and who robbed Jack Gunn, one of the teamsters on that occasion, of his Colt's revolver. Complaint was made at once, and Lieut. Grover, Provost Marshal, "jerked" Brother Hoagland suddenly, and placed him in the guard-tent of the 10th Infantry, with a file of well-armed soldiers, to keep him company. Before the arrest was made another volunteer, who was also a teamster, stated to Mr. Grover that he could identify Gunn's pistol, having often used it on the road; that it was a Colt's revolver, number 26 328. The Provost Marshal took the weapon from his prisoner's belt, and found the number corresponded with that stated by the witness. Thus man and pistol were clearly identified. A complaint was filed against him for robbery, and the preliminary examination was had on the 9th, before Mr. Carter, an excellent and conscientous merchant, who is acting Justice of the Peace for this county. The witnesses testified to the facts above stated, and gave the following account of the proceedings of the Mormon party:

The train had camped in a hollow near what is known as the bend of the Big Sandy, when a party of Mormons under Lot Smith, well mounted and armed rode up, with their rifles cocked and held in position for instant use. A glance at the surrounding hills showed that there were others of the party posted as a sort of picket guard, to give notice of the approach of any relief which might possibly be in the vicinity. The assailants declared themselves Mormons, said they had come to burn the trains, and ordered all "the boys" to get out their arms and lay them down in a pile. Conceding at once that resistance was useless, the teamsters obeyed the order. After some conversation, which resulted in Smith's agreeing that the attacked party should keep two of the wagons, with rations, to enable them to join their friends. the leader told his men to "get to work,"—whereupon the Mormons proceeded to break up the ox yokes and bows, and to pile them up on the wagons preparatory to burning. This done, they set fire to the train, with all its contents.

About the time the fire was kindled, Hoagland, by permission of Lot Smith, went to Gunn and told him he wanted his pistol—that they were going after Captain Magraw, of the Wagon-road Expedition, and would probably have use for it, which he (Gunn) would not. Hoagland and Gunn had been acquainted before in Salt Lake City, and Hoagland, while taking the weapon without Gunn's consent, promised to return it to him when he should meet him in the Valley. Telling the teamsters to stay where they were and see the trains burn, Smith and his party rode off. When they reached the neighboring heights Smith fired his pistol, at which signal a party of his men, not before visible, rode up and joined him as they moved away from the scene of their villainy.

The prisoner is a son of the Mormon Bishop of the Eleventh Ward of Salt Lake City. He is a young man 22 or 23 years of age, with sharp features, a narrow, low and receding forehead, with bluish-gray eyes and tow-colored hair. The expression of his face is stolid, betokening a man ready to execute unfalteringly and without questioning the will of a superior intellect to whose influence he had once surrendered himself. Of course he was not without means to employ a lawyer. His counsel at first put in a plea of not guilty, but after the evidence for the prosecution was developed, he withdrew that plea and put in the President's Proclamation, claiming that his client had been guilty of treason—the lesser crime having been merged in the greater—and demanding that the accused be set free under the provisions of the pardon offered by Mr. Buchanan for all the seditions and treasons of the past. The Justice anticipating this plea, had consulted Judge Eckels, and at once decided to release the defendant. Thus it will be seen that every species of crime in the past that can be made directly or indirectly a part of the system of outrage perpetrated by the Mormons in opposition to the Government is to be held to be covered by the Proclamation, even though the sufferer is a private citizen, and the property stolen or destroyed is private property. I leave to the legal profession the discussion of the interesting question involved in this connection.

It is evident that these emissaries of Brigham Young have been schooled into a sentiment of perfect contempt for the authority and the power of the Union. Some of them have behaved in a most insolent and unbecoming manner while here, swaggering about the camp, boasting of their participation in the burning of the supply trains, and describing all the details of their arrangements for the accomplishment of that act of treason, as if it were something to be proud of. Said one, in a group of three of them, speaking to attachés of the camp, "It's d—d lucky that we are pardoned—for if we were not, we would burn up the whole d—d army." This is a fair specimen of the men upon whom the President of the United States has obtruded "a full and free pardon," before they had sued for it, and while they exhale treason in every breath. Nothing but the strict discipline of camp could have saved the scoundrel, whose remark I have quoted, from summary and severe personal chastisement. But his case is not an isolated one. It has its daily counterpart, as often as the "Saints" are met with, inside or outside the pickets. As the case stands, the soldiers give vent to their indignation in energetically cursing the insulting traitors, and most religiously damning James Buchanan.

Conversing with a bright-eyed, good-looking young Mormon, a day or two ago—one whose face betokened more of frankness than one could expect of most of his fellows—I asked him about the outrages upon Gentile merchants and United States officials in the "Valley." He did not attempt to deny, nor offer to excuse them. To him they were evidently perfectly natural and appropriate results. 'If a man comes into the Valley," said he, "and minds his own business, he has no trouble; but if he begins to meddle with affairs that don't belong to him. I'll be d—d if he don't get h—l." Pressing him as to what he meant by intermeddling. he replied that the Gentiles had offended by writing to the States and to Europe abusive statements in regard to affairs in Utah, or had harbored and attempted to protect persons who had been "cut off" from the Church, or had spoken evil of the Prophet, &c. The same complaint applied to the civil officers, who, he declared, with wonderful simplicity, had vexed Brigham Young, and other good men, by official acts or decisions obnoxious to the interests of the Church, and therefore deserving of severest reprehension. "What else could they expect?" continued my young expositor. "If a man comes into this Valley, and lets us alone, he would have no trouble." It was the old story of tyranny and oppression, which has been dinned into the ears of the Government and the people of the United States for a year or two, but which seems almost impossible of realization by those who live at a distance from the influence of this accursed Theocracy. The Church finds itself unable to endure free criticism of its faith as exemplified in the lives of its exponents, and so feels justified in resorting to outrage and murder in order to suppress the liberty of speech. A man witnessing the enormities of the Valley, must not "meddle" so far even as to write to his friend in New-York or Massachusetts or Louisiana, narrating the facts. Neither must he respond to the demands of common charity and give food or shelter to the helpless female who has been turned out to perish in the pitiless winter storm, because she shrinks from the touch of some vulgar "Saint," who desires to add her to his polygamic household. Nor must he resist the spoliation of his property when the Church has need of it. Nor venture an appeal to the Courts for redress. All this is "meddling," and justly subjects the imprudent perpetrator to the Mormon inquisition and its mysteriously executed penalties. Your Utah correspondence, a year or more ago, presented case after case, each well authenticated, illustrating forcibly the foregoing interpretation of what the Mormon Theocrat means by Gentile meddling. The United States Courts were "meddling" when they undertook to assert the rights of the citizen HOCADAY, against the interests and the edicts of the Church; and so they were broken up by violence and dispersed. Surveyor General BURR was meddling when, as the agent of the Government, he undertook to cut wood in the Cañons to make land section stakes, and so he was driven from the Territory. Captain GUNNISON "meddled" when he published to the world his observations of the iniquities of Mormondom, and as a consequence, he was butchered with all his band by Mormon Thugs; and the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG seem to believe implicitly that in thus punishing "meddling" they do nothing deserving reprobation or rebuke. It is to such a people as this that JAMES BUCHANAN has yielded in such meek submission, flinching from the stern execution of a high duty, and imploring them to accept a pardon, and save him from the labor of hanging them.

A trifling incident, the other day, illustrated the servile subjection to which woman is reduced under the Mormon harrow. Among the party who recently arrived here from Salt Lake, on their way towards the Missouri, was a Frenchman, who, though glad to escape from the tyranny of brother BRIGHAM, was still fast in the faith. He had with him three women, one of whom was his legal wife, and another his mother. The third was a German woman, who having occasion to appeal to the judicial authorities here for aid, presented the following statement, which was confirmed in its essential points by fellow-travelers. The Frenchman, whom she met as a Mormon preacher in St. Louis, made love to her there, and as she was already a convert to the faith, easily persuaded her to go with him to Salt Lake to be "sealed" to him as a "spiritual" or second wife, promising her that the ceremony should be performed as soon as they came into the presence of the Prophet. This promise he failed to keep, but on arrival in the Valley, he sent his victim out to herd his cattle, which she did all last summer and winter. This spring, when the Frenchman was about to leave the Valley, she insisted upon his taking her back to the States. To this he consented on condition that she should give up her bed and spare clothing to be sold in order to aid in the purchase of the team and necessary supplies for the journey. Accordingly she made over her furniture, and stripped herself of every article of apparel which could be spared without absolute indecency—the value of which was equal to half the cost of the rickety "out-fit" in which the party finally started. It seems to have been the fellow's intention to drive her out of his company as soon as possible afterwards by cruelty; and in the trip from the Valley to this point, he compelled her to walk all the way, quarreling with her and abusing her continually. Arrived here, she determined to join our Camp, where she could find abundant employment as laundress—and accordingly she took legal measures to obtain a return of her share of the out-fit. The District-Attorney and DAVID A. BURR, with myself, proceeded to the Mormon Camp, and made the demand in her behalf. The fellow did not dispute her story in the least, but put on airs of the most lordly superiority, sneering at the idea of a woman's being able to bring complaint against one of the "Sons of Zion." Until the fact was suggested to him, he had evidently forgotten that he was no longer in a Mormon community, but in one where a woman has rights of her own. As the suggestion dawned upon his mind, his lordly air vanished, and he burst into a vehement passion, applying an opprobious epithet to the woman, which was instantly resented by one of his own associates, who warned him not to repeat the slander. Finally, under threat of being subjected to suit for the value of his victim's property, and also for wages as a "herdsman," he paid up and was permitted to depart.

It is to be feared that the very enormity of the wrong perpetrated in Mormondom, or under its influence, have rendered the Eastern public incredulous as to their commission. It is difficult to conceive that humanity can become so debased under the cloak of religious fanaticism. The class of facts which it has been my duty to cite from time to time, illustrative of the practical working and disastrous effects of the Mormon system, have been attested time and again by many living witnesses, speaking from personal knowledge and experience—witnesses who certainly appear to be honest and reliable, and who are certified as veracious by those who have known them long and well. I have had opportunity to test the accuracy of some of their statements by questioning other parties in reference to facts which they have detailed, and a comparison of notes thus obtained, would seem to afford irrefragible evidence of their truth. Take, for instance, the narrative of Mr. LOBA, who the St. Louis *Republican* thinks "sold" your correspondent. I seriously have no fault to find with their incredulity, nor have I any personal interest in having Mr. LOBA sustained and indorsed, as I gave his interesting story avowedly upon his own authority, making myself responsible only for his intelligence, his apparent truthfulness, and the reputation for honesty and veracity which he enjoys in the circle of gentlemen in which I found him.

It is of a good deal of importance to the public, however, that his reliability should be ascertained, so that baseless suspicion of his integrity may not destroy the impression which his startling declarations ought to make upon the public mind—for, depend upon it, this Mormon question is no trifling, ephemeral issue, but one which is destined to force its importance in upon the future, compelling politicians, statesmen and citizens of all classes, to take earnest, decisive position in regard thereto. I have had frequent opportunities during the last month to learn of Mr. LOBA from those who know him—both Gentiles and seceding Mormons. All speak well of him, and vouch for his truthfulness. I had heard of him, and something of the particulars of his escape, from Mr. BURR, of Washington, late U. S. Surveyor-General in Utah; and the Mr. MORRELL who went among the Snake Indians to rescue himself and wife, and carry them to Laramie, is our Postmaster in this camp. JNO. M. HOCKADAY, U. S. Attorney for the Territory, also knew him, and their testimony fully corroborates Mr. L.'s statement in various particulars with which they were familiar. I have questioned also some of the seceding Mormons now here in regard to specific facts stated in his narrative, and their answers, without having read his statements, are identical with his own. I have questioned these particularly in regard to the journey of death made by the hand cart train, the sad remnants of which Mr. L. saw enter the valley in the depth of the Winter. Mrs. SUTHERLAND, to whom I before have had occasion to refer, tells me that she started from the Missouri only four days behind that train, frequently coming up with it on the way, and then falling behind, as it was not the desire of her party to pass them. With her own eyes she saw pits dug into which fifteen to twenty corpses were rudely thrown at once. Although this occurred before the poor emigrants arrived at their point of greatest suffering and mortality, the deaths were too numerous to admit of providing them with separate graves. At last it was found impossible to do more than throw a thin covering of earth over the bodies, which the wolves speedily displaced. So callous did the survivors become at last, Mrs. SUTHERLAND informs me—so horribly used to the presence of death—that she frequently witnessed the living sitting upon a corpse for convenience, while eating their scanty meal, upon a corpse awaiting burial. The lady whose authority I give for this statement is fitted by education to grace any *salon* in your City. The few remnants she has been able to preserve of the fine library which she carried into the Valley add silent but impressive testimony of her refined and cultivated tastes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND was of the party who came out from the Valley to meet the emigration, and he estimates the number of the party in question who entered the Valley at not to exceed three hundred. Mr LOBA's estimate (for he did not profess to have counted them) was two hundred and forty. We know that the party numbered 2,500 on leaving Liverpool, and that at least 2,300 of these started together from the banks of the Missouri. A Gentile merchant of Salt Lake City, also, now in camp, tells me that the general understanding was, that less than three hundred of the party arrived alive. Another mentions a fact, which I heard from L., but believe I omitted to state before—to wit: that BRIGHAM YOUNG sent out a party of men to scatter the human skeletons from the road side, so that the ghastly evidence of past horrors might not be visible to these who should follow them, and thus become a scandal to the Church. So, too, I have confirmatory testimony in relation to the persecution of JARVIS, and in relation to various other facts; but why extend the list? Those who would resist such evidence as this would not yield their credulity though an angel of revelation were to vouch for its accuracy. The suggestion of somebody at Washington, that LOBA is an agent of BRIGHAM's to deceive our Government, and prevent the reinforcement of the army here, is unworthy of consideration.

On two points Mr. SUTHERLAND states that the condition of the Mormons has been improved *since* Mr. LOBA left the Valley. They have now two or three six pounders, which were either brought from the Pacific coast last Summer, or were carefully concealed prior to that time. They have recently, also, got some good gunsmiths among them, who are making a small number of very fair-looking revolvers, although several of these have burst in the hands of their owners, showing that they are far from perfect. As to army reinforcements here, it is the opinion, I believe, of every officer of any note in camp, that the present force of 1,800 men is amply sufficient to force a way easily into the Valley, despite all opposition of the Mormons, and to march over any portion of it. General JOHNSTON has collected a mass of information in regard to the physical character of the great bug-bear Echo Cañon, and does not hesitate in the belief that it could be forced if necessary, even admitting the wildest Mormon boasts of their fortifications to be all true. The evidences accumulate that BRIGHAM YOUNG never dreamed of armed resistance to the United States, and that his impudent braggadocio has always been his reliance for maintaining his influence over his own people, as well as for deterring the present, as he has former National Administrations, from persisting in an effort for his subjection to law. He now seems likely to avail himself of the tendered pardon, covering his retreat as well as may be. You will remember how defiantly, a few months ago, he declared in a letter to the commander of these forces, that if he persisted in bringing the troops into the Valley, he would hurl swift destruction upon them. Then our Army was to be "sent to h—l across lots" if they did not go back whence they came. Well, the Army is here, just about to march into the city—the President's proclamation says they *shall* go in, and BRIGHAM will accept it with all its conditions, without a blow. Had no pardon been tendered, the result would have been the same, except that BRIGHAM and the other leaders most deeply involved in crime, would have tried to evade the law by keeping out of the clutch of its ministers. A month or two of firmness on the part of the President would have effectually wiped out the stain which the Mormon theocracy has fastened upon the National escutcheon, and that with little shedding of blood except upon the traitors' scaffold. The pretence that a universal pardon was necessary, in order to save the effusion of innocent blood, and the punishment of the least guilty with the leaders in the rebellion, is puerile; for the President would always have had it in his power to pardon the lesser offenders in detail, while making terrible examples of those whose superior intelligence and position among the Saints have enabled them to bring about a state of affairs so lamentable.

I do not believe, however, that the pardon will prevent ultimate collision between the troops and the Saints. On the contrary, its tendency will be to encourage and provoke collisions; for the ignorant masses of Mormondom will look upon the unasked pardon as an evidence of our weakness, either moral or physical, and will thus be more easily led into resistance to the officers of the law than they would have been had the army entered the valley without qualifications or conditions. The President, of course, cannot prevent nor interfere with civil suits, of which there will be many brought at once upon the return of the Gentiles to the Valley. The Church of Latter Day Saints is a corporation, holding property and liable to suit. It *will* be sued for damages to private citizens; judgments will be obtained, and these will be collected at any and all risks. Various prominent men in the Church will be sued also by those who have suffered at their hands, and many of them will be prosecuted for murders, robberies and other crimes committed prior to, and therefore not constituting any part of the acts of "sedition and treason" covered by the President's Proclamation. The lenient course of the Executive is well calculated to embolden the Mormons when thus followed up to venture upon resistance, especially when some sudden element of excitement is thrown in as a torch to light the flame. It is the general belief of those here who have had longest experience among the Saints that the volunteered pardon has created the only probability of armed collision, but this effect will not be immediately developed.

What has become of the Associate Justices of this Territory, Mr. POTTER, of Ohio, and Mr. SINCLAIR, of Virginia, without whose presence no term of the Supreme Court can be held? Judge ECKLES, the Chief Justice, received his commission on the 21st July last, took the oath of office on the 22d, and was on the road on the 27th. His associates were appointed earlier than he, but neither of them have yet been here. Surely they should either betake themselves at once to their post, or vacate in favor of others who will; for there ought not to be a day's delay in opening the United States Courts upon the arrival of the army in the Valley to sustain and protect the civil authorities. JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory, who has been absent for some months, returned yesterday and started to-day for Salt Lake City to join the Governor.

In my last I noticed the statement, made upon Mormon authority, that Colonel THOMAS L. KANE was re-baptized in the Mormon Church, and received his endowments, upon his arrival in the Valley from California. I have heard since then that Governor CUMMING denies the statement very emphatically, although how he should be possessed of this negative sort of knowledge in respect to a matter which was not subject of discussion until after the Colonel started for the East, I can not well understand. I give him, however, the benefit of the Governor's disclaimer, which has had little effect upon opinion here.

Captain MARCY's trip to New-Mexico and back, has developed some points of considerable interest. You will remember that he left Fort Union upon his return on March 13 last, and proceeded to a place called Rayado, where the expedition was organized. Leaving that point on the 17th, he took the Raton Road to Fort Leavenworth, which he followed to Purgatorie (pronounced Pick-a-twa) Creek. Thence he struck out in a direct line for the Old Puebla, on the Arkansas River, at the mouth of the Fontaine Quiboille, which he followed to the Congress Water Spring, at its head, and from which it takes it name. Here, nearly about 300 miles from Fort Union in nearly a northerly direction, he found an excellent encampment, where he remained thirty days, awaiting the escort which had been ordered to accompany him from New-Mexico. On April 28, the escort having arrived, the entire party moved forward, and encamped upon the crest of the elevated ridge which divides the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Platte. The weather had been clear, mild, and exceedingly pleasant all day, but about dark a terrific snow-storm set in, impelled by a violent gale of wind, and continuing with unabated fury for sixty hours. The snow fell to the depth of three feet upon a level, while the drifts piled up from ten to twenty feet in height.

During the storm, a herd of about 300 mules and horses stampeded, breaking away from the control of the herdsmen, and ran back to the Arkansas River, a distance of 50 miles, before they could be turned. Of three herdsmen who followed them, one perished from the cold, actually freezing to death, while endeavoring to force his way in the teeth of the storm; and another was found crawling over the prairie, after the storm ceased, in a state of temporary insanity, with his limbs badly frozen. He was brought into camp, and subsequently recovered. Another man perished within 200 yards of the camp, and the charred remains of a fourth were found where a fire had been built, with the flesh entirely burned off. It was supposed that the latter had lain down by the fire when so chilled and benumbed as to be quite helpless, and that while in this condition he accidentally fell into the flames, from which he could not extricate himself. The deceased were all New-Mexicans. After the storm subsided, the stampeded animals were found scattered over the country on the Arkansas, but nearly all of them were recovered. Two veteran mountaineers, who were in the party, state that during twenty years experience in this region, they never witnessed so fearful a storm.

The party were detained here seven days, and then marched on to the South Platte, which they found too high to admit of fording. They accordingly constructed a flat-boat, with which to ferry over the seventy-five wagons attached to the train. From the South Platte the party proceeded to *Cashé la Poudré* Creek. For a distance of 200 miles up to this point, from the base of the Raton Mountains, the road had skirted the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, passing through a beautiful country, abounding with luxurious grass, plentifully watered, admirably adapted for stock grazing, and perhaps for general agriculture. Capt. M. pronounces it by far the finest country which he has yet seen in the great interior between Missouri and the Sierra Nevadas. The New-Mexicans have frequently attempted to occupy it, and commenced settlements upon its water courses, but have invariably been driven off the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes or Utes. Another attempt was to be made during this season by a party of Americans and New-Mexicans already organized, who, probably are now upon the ground, at the head-waters of the Arkansas. It is to be hoped that their enterprise will be more successful than that of those who preceded them.

Capt. MARCY's road now, bearing to the left, turned into the mountains, and ascended by very gradual slopes to the waters of the North Platte—passing several branches of the Laramie River—until it intersected Bryan's Bridger's Pass Road from Fort Kearney, at a point about 80 miles distant from Fort Laramie. Bearing around the northern base of the Medicine Bow *butte* to the Cherokee crossing of the North Fork of the Platte, and thence crossing several branches of Lage Creek, the road next passed for an hundred miles over an elevated plateau—the highest level between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—to the head of Bitter Creek, and down this stream to its confluence with Green River, and thence by the old Laramie road to Bridger's Fort. The entire road thus marked out by MARCY's train is solid, firm and smooth, devoid of abrupt ascents or declivities, and with the exception of the Raton, crosses no mountains.

The Rocky Mountain chain seems to be intercepted upon this route, and the interval being an elevated *mesa* or plain. Throughout the entire distance there is an abundance of the best grass and water, with the exception of that portion lying between the north fork of the Platte and Bitter Creek—a distance of about 120 miles, where, in a very dry season, there would be a scarcity of water. The distance between this point and New-Mexico or Fort Leavenworth, is quite a 100 miles shorter by this than by the road *via* Laramie and the South Pass. As a route for the Pacific Railroad, it would seem to be preferable to any other.

The Captain started from Fort Union with about 1,200 horses and mules, and has brought them here in much better condition than at the beginning of the journey, having lost on the way only the small number always incident to such a trip. If it had not been for the detention *en route* in waiting for his escort, he would have been in Camp Scott on the 1st day of May. The party suffered not the least attempt at interruption by the Indians or Mormons, nor did they discover the least indication of a hostile disposition towards them anywhere. The forty men whom the Captain took over the Mountains with him, and who suffered so severely, have all come back with him except two, in fine health and spirits. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of their energy and faithfulness. On the return trip they have obtained any quantity of game, grizzly bear, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep. Quite a contrast this to their experience on the outward journey, when for twelve days they subsisted entirely on mule and mare meat. It is astonishing how much of this food men will eat under such circumstances. Captain MARCY states that he would kill a mule at night, and his 69 men would dispose of it all before morning, the average consumption being about six pounds per man.

The route which Capt. MARCY took on his journey out, was that through Kutahetope Pass, which was examined by Capt. GUNNISON, to ascertain its practicability as an avenue by which to carry a railroad across the Rocky Mountains. It is found to traverse on exceedingly broken and mountainous region, and the country, for nearly two hundred miles, is covered with deep snow all winter; so much so, as in Capt. MARCY's opinion, as to render it wholly impracticable for winter travel. This expedition has established the fact that animals and supplies can be brought from New-Mexico to this point, so as to reach here much earlier in the spring than they can be brought from Missouri. The total distance between Fort Union and Fort Bridger is estimated at nearly 800 miles, by MARCY's return route, which is an 100 miles longer than the route he took on the outward trip. The Captain's eminent success in the execution of the duty confided to him, has elicited the cordial approbation of General JOHNSTON and General SCOTT, who, it will be remembered, complimented him handsomely in official orders upon receiving the report of his outward trip.

During the winter, while up in the Mountains, the Captain found the White Ptarmigan, a bird of the Grouse species, whose range it has heretofore been supposed did not extend south of 54° north latitude. He obtained several specimens and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution, being the first ever found within the limits of the United States. Indeed, only two or three specimens are known to exist in any Ornithological collections in the world. It is a bird about the size of a Northern Pheasant, with plumage white as snow, and is only found in the highest part of the Rocky Mountains.

The provision rations of the army are now found abundant, but we have no vegetables, except a small quantity of the dessicated article. Our beef is now pretty fair—quite a different article from the "Russell and Waddell" upon which the army were fed upon during the Winter. These were the starved cattle of RUSSELL & WADDELL's trains, who began to die in great numbers from sheer exhaustion, after the troops got in camp last season. Poor as they were, the commander of the forces saw that they were the only reliance for his men. So, "to save the lives of the beasts" they were killed, and all hands set at work to cut up the blue stringy looking meat into strips to be smoked and dried for preservation. Stepping into the dépôt at the Fort, the other day, my attention was called to a pile of it which still remains. A more miserable apology for meat could not well be imagined. It is no exaggeration to say that it resembled more a pile of bark strips or of Buffalo chips, than anything else—dry, tough, utterly devoid of fatty particles, and seemingly possessing little or no nutrition. The most successful mode of treating it seems to have been to grind it in a mill, reducing it to a sort of ash. You may well suppose that those who fed on such fare during three months or more, know how to appreciate their present improved circumstances.

In a former letter I gave a brief description of our camping ground and its arrangement. The mountains which I referred to as "the Wasatch," are known as the Uinta range, although, in fact, a great spur of the Wasatch, and running nearly at right angles with the general course of the latter. The Uintas are thirty or forty miles distant from us at the nearest point, while the highest peak is about eighty. In an ordinarily clear day the view of them from Camp is very fine, especially when they are covered with the freshly fallen snow, which never entirely leaves them, even in midsummer. On several occasions we have seen the snow falling upon them, while in the valley all was sunshine. One does not often witness a prettier natural scene than these mountains present the day after a storm, with the clear noonday sun shining on their dazzling white peaks, and a dark shadow sometimes crawling along their sides as a heavy bank of overhanging clouds is impelled before the wind.

One who has not tried it would hardly think it possible to endure life in tents, much less enjoy it. We have here some hundreds of these canvas habitations, dotting in picturesque lines many acres of the valley. Indeed, we have nothing else except some half a dozen cabins with sod walls and canvas roofs, erected by a portion of the civilians. The United States Court-house bears not the slightest resemblance to the same institution anywhere in the States. It is a large hospital tent, furnished with a carpet of gunny bags, a pine table, several long wooden benches, a bull's-hide chair for the presiding Judge, and an old-fashioned box-stove, with its pipe fastened to a post, poking through the canvas roof. Besides these fittings, you may generally find half a dozen saddles and bridles stowed in one corner, and a pile of bedding in another. The post-office is a large bell tent, pitched against a sod chimney, such as have been erected for most of the wall tents occupied by officers. My own tent is a Sibley. The peculiarity of these tents, is a hole in the top of them from which the smoke of a fire in the tent may make its escape. Its support is an upright pole or column, standing upon three iron legs, between which the fire is usually made. When in a somewhat permanent camp, they are often stretched upon poles, after the fashion of an Indian lodge. My mansion is rigged after this "gorgeous" style. In its centre stands an inverted sheet iron tunnel stove, which warms it comfortably with little fire,—although the door of the tent—a slit in one side—is always more or less open. We have a convenient table made of the tail-gate of a supply wagon, perched upon green willow legs. For chairs we end-up our valises. The seat of a wagon, supported upon four sticks driven in the ground, affords us a somewhat permanent sofa. My "room-mate's" bedstead is constructed of willow frame-work, with slats of an oderiferous whisky barrel. For myself, I am content to make my couch of grizzly bear skin and Mackinaws, upon the "floor," so neatly carpeted with grass, except in spots where the saleratus comes up too freely to admit of healthy growth. Our company sofa consists of an inverted feed trough; but the chief article of luxury in the establishment, is a small Powhatan pipe, at which my comrade labors incessantly. He has puffed away one trunk full of Lynchburg since our arrival, and bids fair to end in smoke. We eat voraciously, and sleep so soundly as seldom to hear the *reveille*, although sounded almost in our ears.

What can be the matter with our mails? I have no letters from New-York latter than the 26th of April, although we have straggling New-York papers to the 8th of May. The complaint is general in camp. The difficulty lies somewhere in the States, for the overland service from the Missouri River is now being performed in fine style. By the last mail we received an occasional paper of November's date, and the manner of making up of the letter mails betrays grossest ignorance or carelessness somewhere. Post-master-General BROWN will do well to have some investigation instituted into the affairs of the North Western offices. Before I left the States I was informed that St. Joseph's, Mo., had been made a distributing office in view of the fact that that town was to be the Eastern terminus of the Salt Lake route. No instructions to that effect, however, have reached the office here, and the mails are accordingly made up for Independence, by which New York packages are delayed about twenty-four hours. The Department will remedy the evil, I am sure, when its attention is called to the necessity therefor.

I omitted to mention among the army items, that Col. LORING, of the Mounted Rifles, came up with Captain MARCY in command of the escort, consisting of three companies of the 3d Infantry and of Rifles. These troops having been placed at General JOHNSTON's disposal by General GARLAND, to enter Salt Lake City, will proceed with us into the Valley, and thence return to their posts in New-Mexico.

The mail of the 22d ult. arrived here night before last, in eighteen days from St. Joseph's, Mo. The intelligence of the death of General SMITH did no surprise us, for it has long seemed evident that his days were numbered. His decease leaves a Brigadier Generalship vacant, and the universal expression of hope by this army is that it will be conferred upon Brevet Brigadier General JOHNSTON, who combines military genius of a high order, with unflinching courage and great caution. In view of the possible future of the Utah question, it is eminently desirable that a man of these qualities and eminent rank should be in command of the military forces here—one who will risk nothing rashly, precipitate no conflict, yet never shrink from whatever duty presents itself for accomplishment. Such a man is General JOHNSTON, whose soldierly qualities, unfailing equanimity, and unaffected urbanity, challenge the admiration and love of his entire command. S.

CAMP SCOTT, UTAH TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, June 12, 1858.

Your other correspondent from this Camp, may have given you an account of the recent assembling here of sundry Indian tribes for the purpose of making treaties of peace and friendship; but some further notice of these Rocky Mountain savages may be made, I think, with profit and interest. The Territory of Utah is occupied by various tribes, all speaking the same language, except the Snakes (or Shoshonees) and Bonnacks,—who more properly belong to Oregon, but spend a great portion of their time among the Snakes, with whom they are closely connected and allied by intermarriage. The Utahs, who are by far the most numerous, are divided into various bands, known as the Uinta Utes,—or those who live in the vicinity of the Uinta range of Mountains—the Valley Utes, the Piedes living in the South, and the Diggers—the most numerous of this division—who inhabit the mountains, and live principally upon roots which they dig from the ground with sharpened sticks, or with knives when fortunate and wealthy enough to possess them.

The traveler in these regions who has derived his ideas of the American Aborigines from the depictions of the novelist, and who expects to find the whole tribes of "Deer-Slayers" and "Leather-Stockings" is sadly disappointed. If ever the Red Men of our continent justified the eloquent word-paintings in which a COOPER has presented them, contact with civilization, or some other cause, has effaced nearly every trace of their former title to such gloing pictures. As a general rule, the remnants of the race which once contained the undisputed masters of the New World are degraded, and wretched almost beyond conception. True, here and there we see some brilliant exception to the rule—some single chief who shines out from the ignorance and bestiality of his nation like a meteor flashing across a darkened sky. But it is an exception. There are degrees, too, between tribes, some of them, even in this distant wilderness, exhibiting much more of intelligence than their neighbors, and sinking less deep in the abyss of squalid poverty and misery.

Contact with the white man unquestionably has been most disastrous in its effects upon the Indian. It is a melancholy, but, I believe, well-established fact, that such contact speedily destroys what little native dignity the aborigine has preserved prior to this strangely fatal association. In this view I am inclined to coincide with the opinion of many intelligent men who have had opportunities of careful observation in this connection, to the effect that the policy of our Government in distributing presents among them is productive of serious evil. The Indians are constitutionally indisposed to labor, and necessity, alone, impels them to it. When supplied by the Government with clothing and blankets, and sometimes even with food, they become exceedingly indolent, refusing even to hunt; but devoting their time to gambling, begging and stealing; while in the expectation or hope of getting something more from the white man, they will hang about him continually, copying and exaggerating all his vices, without appropriating any of his virtues.

The Snakes and Bonnacks seem to have suffered least from these causes mentioned. Indeed some of them still preserve a dignity of manner and a native nobility of character as remarkable and gratifying as it is rare in these days of aboriginal degeneracy. The Utahs, certainly, are the most degraded Indians I have met with. The denizens of Camp Scott have been seriously annoyed by them throughout the Winter. If any man in camp was generous enough to divide his greatly abbreviated ration with one of the miserably looking half-starved red devils, the latter was sure to return at precisely the same hour next day with half a dozen companions as ravenous as himself, and if the impromptu host was imprudent enough to extend his liberality to these also, the day following was sure to find his tent or shanty swarming with Indian Bucks, Squaws, Papooses and dogs, all expecting to be fed to the extent of their gluttonous appetites; and nothing less than the rudest ejection, accompanied by demonstrations of more dangerous violence, could convince them that one's stores were not inexhaustible and their company not desirable. They consider it a great breach of etiquette not to eat up clean everything that is set before them—an error into which they never are in danger of falling. It was no uncommon thing for them to besiege the cook-houses of the camp or of the civilians residing therein, and the nuisance became so great that it was necessary to lock all doors at the approach of meal time. Finding themselves debarred an entrance, the wretches would hunt for some hole or crevice through which they could watch the operations within, seeming to derive some satisfaction from *seeing* the food, even though beyond their reach. Rather than undergo the fatigues of hunting, they would devour the entrails of the miserable cattle butchered for the army,—picking them from the filth in which they had lain sometimes for days and weeks. Indeed, it is a mooted question in camp which are the filthiest, the ravens, the wolves, the Indians or their dogs. I confess that I should question the prudence of committing such statements as these to paper, were they not attested by every officer or soldier who spent the last Winter here. These Indians scarcely ever wash themselves; and their hair, innocent of combs, is permitted to hang in matted masses around their faces, filled with dirt and with disgusting life. They are extravagantly fond of red paint, which they daub profusely over their faces, whenever they can get it of the traders. In business they are very shrewd, making the most of a bargain. Make them an offer for the skins they may have brought a hundred miles or more to dispose of, and they straightway affect the most perfect indifference about selling, asking, the while, five or ten times as much value in exchange as their articles are worth, or as they expect to take.

Loathsome disease, which has become constitutional and hereditary among these Indians, is rapidly wasting them away, and a few generations hence will probably extinguish their lodge-fires forever. So, too, the game, which once covered the valleys and mountains of their wilderness homes, is rapidly disappearing before the white man's advance. Not a solitary buffalo of the great herds which, a few years ago, roamed over the extensive tract of country between the Sierra Nevadas and the Rocky Mountains, is now to be seen; and the elk, the deer and the antelope, also, are fading from the land *pari passu* with the decline of their Indian co-inhabitants. Man and beast—the hunter and his game—seem alike doomed to speedy extinction.

The Snakes would seem to illustrate in their own history the proposition that the Indian's condition is best when furthest removed from contact with white men, for they are far superior to any of their neighbors. Never, before last year, have they received any presents from the Government. It was their chiefs who complained of this to Judge ECKLES, shrewdly suggesting that they had been thus neglected because they had never killed a white man. This chief, WASH-A-KEE by name, is the only noble-looking specimen of an Indian in this region. He is tall, straight as an arrow, with features of Grecian mould rather than Indian, and a form full of graceful dignity and conscious power. His hair is slightly gray, and his eyes are keen as the eagle's. Untutored though he is, his every word or step clearly marks the soul of a nobleman of nature's own commissioning. Taught in no school, totally unskilled in the conventionalities of polite society, this proud chieftain, nevertheless, is as nobly jealous of the respect due to him, and as truly polite to others, as is any cultivated gentleman of the East. His is a politeness of the soul, born in him, and as natural as are the rays which beam from the morning sun. All feel its attraction, and no white-skinned gentleman fails to respond with sympathetic warmth to his out-spoken demand for the deferential civility, which is the true nobleman's due. Such is WASH A KEE.—for this is no overdrawn picture. At the recent conference at Camp Scott, called by Dr. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he declined accepting any presents for himself, saying that he had money sufficient to purchase all that he needed. The quiet dignity with which he refused, satisfied the Superintendent that to press the gifts upon him would be an insult. When an effort was made to reconcile his tribe to the "Utes," with whom he has been many years at war, he replied in a brief, sententious speech, full of poetic fire and beauty, displaying rare power as an orator, almost reconciling one to faith in the truthfulness to nature of that remarkable production which an American statesman has placed in the mouth of LOGAN. He frankly declared that he had no confidence in the Utes,—that he feared any treaty with them would lead only to temporary peace, for they had made repeated treaties, and always violated them. The contemptuous scorn with which these suggestions were made could spring only from the heart of one to whom bad faith is a loathing. At the request of the Great Father at Washington, however, he was willing to make peace again. He evidently had a high appreciation of the Great Father—the chief of so powerful a people—and he especially charged Dr. FORNEY to write to the President, and tell him that WASH-A-KEE had always been a friend to the white man, and that he made peace with his red brethren now only because *he* wished it. He was perfectly willing, he said, to comply with his request; henceforth let their horses drink from the same stream, and feed together upon the same grass,—that they should sit together in the same Wick-a-ups, (lodges,) smoke the same pipe, and hunt the elk, the mountain sheep, the deer and the beaver together in the mountains. He proudly declared that he had no apologies to make and no favors to ask of the Utes,—that he had in no single instance ever broken his word to them,—that they had invariably commenced hostilities with his people by stealing their horses or attacking some of his hunters while alone in pursuit of their game. It was to him matter of indifference whether they decided upon having peace or war. If they wished peace and would preserve it, so let it be. The Chief's whole bearing, as he stood out in front of the assembled tribes, was characterized by consciousness of truth, honesty, and unflinching courage.

Dr. FORNEY, who is evidently exceedingly desirous of fulfilling faithfully the duties of his position, exhorted the several tribes to keep faith with each, and when any of them was wronged to make complaint to him or their proper Indian Agent, who would see him righted. He assigned the boundaries between them, which had never been done before, each party agreeing to adhere strictly to the limits thus set. He is the only Government Agent, I am told, who has ever had any official communication with the Bonnacks and Snakes. They expressed themselves much pleased with him,—and at their request he promised to make a reconnoissance of the Valley of Henry's Fork to see whether it is suitable for the purposes of an Indian reservation. WASH-A-KEE stated that his people had never begged, but that the game was gone, and unless the Government did something for them, by teaching them how to plant and reap, they must soon starve. I understand that the Superintendent will report all his operations to the Department of the Interior at the last of June.

The Bonnacks are by some supposed to have a different origin from that of the other tribes in this country. Certainly there is a marked difference in their features. Their camp, while here at the conference, was situated in a semi-circular bend of Black's Fork, where it approaches the base of a high bluff, closing in this Valley on the north. The Indian lodges were pitched in the willows skirting the creek, which sheltered them from the wind. The first thing attracting the attention of the visitor as he approached their camp was the multitudinous bear, buffalo, elk, antelope and deer skins spread out upon poles, being supported by forked sticks, which the squaws were busily engaged in dressing, for, as you already are aware, it is the squaws who perform all the labor in an Indian camp. The process of dressing these skins is very simple, yet perfect in its results. A skin after being thoroughly saturated with water is scraped on the flesh surface with a flat stone having sharp edges, until all the fleshy matter is removed. It is next spread out smoothly upon a flat surface and rubbed with the brains of some animal until it becomes measurably dry and very soft, which completes the operation.

Passing from this primitive tannery, the next scene challenging the attention was that of a number of squaws seated in a circle upon the ground, (each with a solitary exception, having an infant strapped upon her back with its black eyes peering over the mother's shoulder,) so completely absorbed in a game of "stick" as scarcely to be conscious of the approach of strangers. The parties opposed to each other were some Bonnacks and some Ute visitors. The game resembles in its general features the well-known Western game of "Nuts in the hand," or "Hull Gull." It is played with Elk teeth, two of which the player dexterously passes from one hand to the other, moving his hands now horizontally and now perpendicularly, accompanying the motion with a continuous humming or whining noise, in which all participate. The opposite party when ready to guess in which hand the player holds the "cache," as the teeth are called, indicates his purpose by a clap of the hands, and then by a movement of the finger to the right or left the guess is made. The hands are now opened, and the "caches" displayed. If the guess is correct the "caches" are passed over to the opposite party; if wrong, a stick is thrown over to the winner, and he continues to play until the entire twenty sticks are won and the game decided, or until the opponent makes a right guess. To a looker-on this game, of course, possesses no interest, but the tribes of Utah are passionately fond of it. They bet their horses, their skins, lodges, trinkets, and even their clothes, frequently returning home with nothing save a scanty breech-cloth to cover their nakedness even in the coldest weather. I am assured by those who have lived long among them in the mountains that so violent are their gesticulations and so intense their excitement at times while engaged in this game, that the blood frequently gushes from mouths and nostrils in consequence of the rupture of some blood vessel. They will continue the game night and day without cessation until one or the other party is reduced to beggary. Although the Indians become very expert in this game, it is said that the white man seldom fails to beat them, as by continually watching the motions of the eye, he can judge more accurately in which hand his Indian opponent holds the "cache."

These Indians have all left the camp, with some straggling exceptions, and returned to their homes. Whether the peace which was here celebrated is to be preserved is a problem still to be solved. Certainly it will require the most careful and judicious management, on the part of the Indian Agents here, to prevent new outbreaks—for the Utes are inveterate thieves, as WASH-A-KEE so pointedly and frankly told them at the conference. Not an hour had elapsed, after the Peace-pipe had been smoked, ere the Utes were detected in stealing again from the Snakes, notwithstanding almost all their wars have had their beginning in these petty robberies, for which the red man knows no other redress than the bloody chastisement of the thief and his band.

From all the information collected here by Dr. HURT, the excellent and intelligent Indian Agent, it does not seem probable that any large body of the Indians of Utah will, in any event, join the Mormons in offensive demonstrations against the United States Army, although there are a few bands which are and long have been under BRIGHAM YOUNG's control, doing his bloody work for him upon offending Gentiles or apostate Saints, whenever it was desirable to transfer the responsibility of demoniac deeds to the savages, of whom little better things could be expected. I referred to one of these bands in a former letter, as the Paravants. The true name is Pah-vantes, or "Small Creeks." It was these who, under Mormon influence and guidance, murdered Capt. GUNNISON and his party,—a deed the responsibility for which is boastfully claimed by the Mormons among themselves. I have made this a subject of careful inquiry since my arrival here, and am satisfied that the evidences of Mormon complicity in the butchery of GUNNISON and his command are ample and complete. A party of Ute Indians, having reason to suspect the truth of the case, inquired of the Pah-vantes why they killed "the American Captain," who had always been kind to them, and given both tribes so many presents. They replied that the Mormons had told them that the Captain had "plenty money," that he was not the Indians' friend, but that the Mormons were, and that if they would kill the Captain and take his money, they could trade with the Mormons and buy flour and meat. It is also clearly established that it was this band which, under Mormon instigation, attacked several of the smaller parties of the Arkansas emigration last Fall, not long prior to the Mountain Meadows Massacre. This massacre was perpetrated by the Piedes, or Santa Claras, under Mormon leaders. Your readers will remember the case—one in which one hundred and fourteen men, women, and children, were butchered almost before they had time to see their assailants.

A trusty Indian spy, who was sent down among the Piedes to ascertain the facts, reported that they expressed deep regret for this act, and said they never would have perpetrated the outrage, except for the counsel and exhortations of JOHN D. LEE, President of the Mormon Stake at Cedar City, Iron County. LEE came to them, they said, told them that the Americans "always killed Indians whenever they saw them, and advised them, therefore, to go and kill them." He stated, also, that the Americans killed Mormons, (this was not long after PARLEY P. PRATT was killed,) and therefore that they didn't like them either. The Indians expressed the fear that they were not strong enough to attack the large emigrant party with safety. LEE replied, that if they would undertake it, the Mormons would help them—a promise which they fulfilled by furnishing a party of Danites to lead the fray and make it horribly successful. LEE also told the Indians that they should have all the plunder, including the blankets and cattle, except the wagons, which the Mormons wanted for themselves. After the massacre, the Mormons cheated their savage allies, and appropriated the cattle also, which came near creating a row between them at the time, and left the Indians in no amiable mood toward their saintly employers, who left them with all the responsibility and scarcely any of the spoil. It was this bit of bad faith, probably, which made the Indians so ready to expose their prompters in the evil deed.

Intelligent Mormon seceders now in our Camp testify to the fact that there was a sort of general understanding among the "Endowed" brethren and sisters confirmatory of the foregoing story, and that the Mountain Meadow massacre was intended both to avenge the death of P. P. PRATT and to punish imprudent strictures upon Mormonism made by some of the murdered emigrants while passing through the settlements. These disclosures of the secret workings of Mormondom give an idea of the exceeding difficulty of dealing successfully with this people so as to repress outrage and give security to life and property, so long as they are permitted to live together in separate communities, overpowering in numbers, and bound together by secret ties and oaths far more powerful in their hold upon them than any statute laws can be practically made to be. There is reason to fear that Mr. LOBA and others, who have had long experience in the Valley, are correct in their belief that the evil can never be abated, and can scarcely be modified, except by the absolute extermination of the Mormons, or their entire disintegration as a sect or people. S.

THE RIOT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JUDGE RUSSELL HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Recorder Refuses to Quash the Indictment found by the late Grand Jury against City-Judge Russell, for a Riotous Assault and Battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning, Recorder BARNARD filed in this Court the following important decision in the case of Judge RUSSELL, who is indicted for riotous assault and battery on Messrs. GEORGE WILKES and JOHN DARCIE, at the Academy of Music, in April last.

The People vs. *Edward S. Malloy and others.*—At the last June term of this Court three indictments were found against the defendants in the above matter, two for assault and battery and one for a riot and assault and battery. A motion was made to quash these indictments the last day of that term. Upon this motion the indictments themselves and the papers that were before the Grand Jury who found the indictments can alone be considered. Those papers are the affidavits of H. J. Brent John Williams and John Darcie, a letter of George Wilkes, accompanying a communication containing the names of the witnesses in the matter, with a statement of the points as to which each would testify, a copy of a letter written by him to Bernard Ullman dated April 15, 1858, also another dated April 28, 1858, and a printed piece of paper containing the following portions of a warrant said to have been granted upon the letter of April 28, 1858, by defendant Russell, to wit: "Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, City Judge of the City of New-York, by Bernard E. Ullman, that one John Darcie has been in the habit of annoying him within his place of business, and that he threatens to do so again on the evening of the 26th of April, and has reasonable grounds to apprehend disturbance, difficulty and riot, so as to interrupt his business," &c. This letter to the Grand Jury, with its accompanying communication, in an envelope directed in the hand writing of George Wilkes "To the Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury;" on which envelope was indorsed, by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, "Mr. Vandervoort will send down to the Grand Jury the papers in this case to-morrow, Wednesday morning."

It was contended that certain papers which were before the May Grand Jury for the purpose of procuring an indictment against John Darcie, should also be taken into consideration. But being unable to discover any evidence that those papers were before the June Grand Jury, I am obliged to lay them out of consideration. A considerable portion of defendant's argument was based upon matters not appearing in the papers, (which alone can be considered,) and can therefore have no bearing on the decision of this motion. The three affidavits before mentioned as having been before the Grand Jury present a state of facts which, unexplained, show an aggravated assault and battery. The remaining papers (the transmission of which to the Grand Jury I may here say defendant's counsel insists was unlawful, and avoids the indictments) do not contain matters which explain away or justify the case made by the affidavits. They do not, however, strengthen that case, but rather, on the contrary, contain some matters which are rather favorable to the accused than otherwise, and from which their counsel have drawn various presumptions, some correctly; and on which they have based numerous arguments. These presumptions and arguments I will consider for the double purpose, first of showing that that communication had no effect upon the Grand Jury, and secondly, that those presumptions which are properly to be drawn, afford no ground for quashing these indictments. The matters referred to are the letters of April 15th and April 28th, and the extract from the warrant, which are as follows:

OFFICE OF PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1858.

B. ULLMAN, Esq.—*Sir:* Your letter of yesterday, repeating your determination to exclude Mr. John Darcie, the Musical and Dramatic Reporter of *Porter's Spirit*, from the public performances at the Academy, even though he purchase his ticket, has reached me, and I have carefully read what you say in justification of that act.

My answer is, that I send Mr. Darcie to the Academy, and other places of public entertainment, not as John Darcie, but as the representative of the paper I conduct; and I claim, that so long as he bears himself lawfully and decorously while in attendance at such places, his personal characteristics are merged in his representative position.

Were editors to submit to any other rule, and make managers the umpire of the private standing of their employes, they would be continually subject to theatrical dictation, and might at any moment have their employes turned upon their hands, and their paper left deficient of a report. This was the case with us in your arbitrary and invidious exclusion of Mr. Darcie.

We sent him to the Academy as our Reporter, with directions, in accordance with our rule, to pay for his ticket, and you, knowing him to be our Reporter, directed him to be excluded, and did not deem it worth the while to acquaint us with the rescript. It is for this wrong and indignity we seek redress, and we expect to get it by law.

I see nothing in the charges you make against Mr. Darcie that may not be easily explained away; and it matters little whether or no he was the original 'Touchstone' of the London *Era* since I find him to be a better writer than the person who has charge of that department, in the indicated London journal.

Moreover, my personal observation of Mr. Darcie has been entirely in his favor. I have always found him to be a quiet, well-mannered, self-respecting gentleman; and, notwithstanding what you say of his character, I have yet to hear the first person speak ill of him.

I am free to admit, however, that if any evidence can be furnished me, that he has acted corruptly while in my employ, or violated the decorum due to any respectable place of public entertainment, he will at once be dismissed from all connection with the *Spirit*. More than this, I have not to say, except that I desire to assure you, that I am not actuated in the steps I am taking, in any personal animosity to you, but simply by a desire to vindicate the rights of the paper I conduct, and to establish the principle that editors have the same privilege of admission, for pay to licensed places of public entertainment as all other members of the community. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE WILKES,
Editor Porter's Spirit of the Times.

OFFICE OF PORTER'S SPIRIT
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1858.

Mr. BERNARD ULLMAN.—*Sir:* It is my intention to visit the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, accompanied by the Musical Reporter of *Porter's Spirit of the Times* in order that he may witness the performance on that occasion, and write his opinion of it, for the above-named paper. We will both be provided with tickets, which we will purchase of your agents, in accordance with the invariable rule of all persons attached to *Porter's Spirit* when visiting theatres and other places of public entertainment in the City.

The gentleman who will accompany me will be Mr. John Darcie who, you are aware, has for a long period acted as the regular Musical Reporter of *Porter's Spirit of the Times.* I send you this notice, in order, after what has happened that no person may persuade you Mr. Darcie or myself intend to visit the Academy for any illegal purpose. Yours, &c.,

GEORGE WILKES,
Editor Porter's Spirit of the Times.

"*Whereas*, Complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned City Judge of the City of New-York, by Bernard E. Ullman, that one John Darcie has been in the habit of annoying him within his place of business, and that he threatens to do so again on the evening of the 26th of April, 1858, and has reasonable grounds to apprebend disturbance, difficulty and riot, so as to interrupt his business, etc."

Defendant's counsel contend that these letters show that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie, in defiance of Mr. Ullman's desire, surreptitiously obtained tickets of admission with the intent of enforcing their right to admission by committing a breach of the peace; and that they made precisely such preliminary arrangements tending to the production of a riot as experience would have commended to the keenest intellect. They also contend that the presumption to be drawn from these letters, contained in this communication, is, that the matters upon which these indictments were found arose out of a dispute as to whether the Manager of the Academy of Music has a right to exclude, without just cause, out of his own caprice, whomsoever he may please, or whether by notifying a person that he will not be admitted, such person is precluded from purchasing a ticket and enforcing by lawful means an admission thereon. Upon this last presumption the counsel has framed an argument which I will subsequently consider. It is also contended that a further presumption arises from the above extract of a warrant, viz: that the riots and assaults and batteries complained of arose out of the endeavor to properly execute a good and sufficient warrant duly issued. Now as to all these presumptions I might say that the papers from which they are drawn, together with the affidavits, were before the Grand Jury, who also, as appears by their minutes orally examined witnesses, whose testimony is not before me, and it would therefore be a question as to the sufficiency and effect of the whole evidence upon which the Grand Jury has already passed, and their conclusion upon which I am not authorized to reconsider upon a motion of this kind. To do this would be in effect to try every criminal case upon a motion to quash. Conceding, for the purposes of argument, that upon such a motion the evidence before the Grand Jury can be looked into, and its sufficiency passed upon, still the whole of that evidence must appear before the Court, and the motion should only be granted under such circumstances as a civil court would grant a non suit. But I will cursorily glance at the presumptions drawn by the defendants' counsel. It does not appear to me, from the tenor of the two letters in question, that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie either surreptitiously obtained tickets, or had any design or intent either to create a riot or commit a breach of the peace, but simply to lay the foundation for the assertion of the rights they contended for by lawful means. It is too forced a presumption to say that the above extract of a warrant forms the basis of the complaints in this matter, for it nowhere appears that such warrant had not already been executed, and the defendant properly discharged, or that it was at the time of the assaults and riot complained of in the hands of any officer for execution, or if it was in the hands of any officer, that such officer was there present with it for execution. I am bound to presume that the negative of those various propositions appeared before the Grand Jury, for it would be wholly unauthorized to assume that the Grand Jury found indictments for matters arising out of a proper execution of a warrant, unless such fact appeared clearly and positively upon a return of the whole evidence before them. The remaining presumption, drawn by defendants' counsel is, that the matters arose out of the assertion on the part of Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie of a right to purchase tickets, and thereon to be admitted to the Academy of Music despite the will and desire of the manager or lessee. As to whether they really had such a right or not, is perhaps not a material inquiry, for they certainly were at liberty in any aspect of the case to purchase tickets to go to the Academy, present them to the doorkeeper and demand admission, so as to lay the foundation for legal proceedings; and if they committed no breach of the peace in so doing, they were not liable to any arrest. I have already stated in my conclusion that there is nothing that would justify me in assuming or holding that there was any breach of the peace. The defendants' counsel, however, upon their presumption made in this behalf, contend, as a matter of law, that Mr. Wilkes committed a grave error in supposing that he had an absolute right to visit the Academy of Music without the consent and against the will of the manager, and they lay it down as having been "repeatedly, often, solemnly again and again decided that admission to a theatre is not a matter of right; no citizen can claim it; the proprietor admits whom he chooses, and he may refuse admission to the most eminent and respectable citizen." If this were so, it would be naturally supposed that the eminent counsel would have been able to cite some one of such adjudged cases, deciding the point in question; but this he has not done, although he made an elaborate argument upon this very question; he however cited upon his brief under this point several cases, which on examination will be found not to touch the point in any respect. The question in the first case of Clifford *vs.* Brandon—2 Campbell's Reports, 358—was whether the plaintiff, who sued for an assault and battery and illegal arrest, conducted himself disorderly or incited a riot, and also whether at the time of the arrest the riot was over. The circumstances which gave rise to this case were that the managers raised the price of admission to the boxes and pit, and excluded the public from the private boxes; and, thereupon, the audience used to go to the theatre with horns, tin pans, &c., and create great noise and confusion, and placed in their hats badges with the letters O. P. (old prices) and N. P. B. (no private boxes) thereon. The plaintiff had the O. P. badge in his hat; the jury found £5 damages in favor of the plaintiff. It is curious to note that the result of this case was a compromise between the managers and the public. It will be seen that the defence in this case in Campbell's Reports rested substantially upon the same claim as the defence in this action, and yet the jury found against that claim. When I say that the claims are substantially the same I mean that in both cases there was an arrest, and that such arrest was made for disorderly conduct. The other two cases referred to, viz: Macklin's case and Gregory *vs.* Duke of Brunswick, were actions for a conspiracy to prevent an actor from acting. The Court in these cases whilst holding that no persons or body of persons have a right to band together with a predetermined intent to go to a theatre and there behave in such a disorderly manner as to interrupt the performances, yet distinctly admit the right of persons to evince their approbation or displeasure by applause or hissing, when such approbation or displeasure is naturally prompted and voluntarily arises upon the occasion itself. Although the case does not call for a decision upon the general right of the community to visit places of amusement, irrespective of the caprice of the manager, yet as the eminent counsel laid down the proposition that the public have no such right, so broadly and positively, as having been so repeatedly adjudged, and has laid so much stress upon the point, in his argument in this case, I have deemed it advisable to say thus much on the subject. The Academy of Music is a corporation, established by the laws of this State, for the purpose of encouraging and cultivating a taste for music by concerts, operas and other entertainments, "which shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge."—Session laws 1852, p. 288. This act, from its very purport was passed not for the sole benefit of the manager or stockholders, but for the public, and it declares that the performances given by this institution shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge. It is not, therefore, to be considered in the light of a private institution over which the owner and proprietor might have exclusive control, but as a public one, access to which, the public have a right to demand. It stands upon the same basis as the right or privilege the public have of enjoying public parks and squares dedicated to common use; and I understand defendant's counsel to admit that the public have a right to enjoy the public parks, and can enforce that right by law and; and he also states that the remedies which may be employed for the enforcement of such rights, are the writ of mandamus, complaint to superiors in authority, indictment, and civil action, as the case may be.

In the present case, consequently, it is wholly unimportant whether the manager or proprietor of a private institution, used for exhibitions for the public amusement, can, of his own mere will and caprice, exclude whomsoever he pleases or not, for the Academy of Music is a public institution, the right of admission to which depends upon the Statute. Mr. Wilkes, therefore, did not commit a grave error, but was justified by the law in supposing that he or any other person had, despite the will of Mr. Ullman, the right to purchase tickets at a reasonable price, and to be admitted thereon, and Mr. Ullman committed a grave error in supposing that he had a right to prevent any one he pleased from purchasing a ticket and from being admitted. Of course, if any one seeking admission, or after admission is disorderly, or has any infectious or contagious disease, he may be properly excluded, and, perhaps, this rule will extend to many other cases. Spontaneous applause or disapprobation will not expose the person giving vent thereto to the charge of being disorderly, nor will the exercise of the right of criticism.

Defendant's counsel argues that public policy requires that Judges of Courts of Record should not be indicted for mistakes or errors of law or fact. This proposition, as an abstract question of law, is undoubtedly correct, but I do not perceive what application it has to the present case. The facts before me on this motion do not show that the indictments, as I have above remarked, were found for any act of the defendants, or any one of them, committed in an official capacity. If, on a trial, it should appear that a warrant had been duly issued, upon proper and sufficient evidence by an officer authorized to issue it, and that all the facts upon which the complainants base their complaints grew out of the issuing, and in the proper and legal execution of such warrant, or of any other legal warrant, then, if such warrants were issued by the magistrate honestly, in the *bona fide* performance of his duty, he would be completely protected, and if the execution of such warrants were properly done, and they were legal on their face, then the officers and persons engaged in such execution would also be shielded if they acted honestly and *bona fide* in the performance of their duty. These views bring us to the consideration of the only questions of law which arise upon the papers before me, and these are:

First—Whether, after a dismissal of a complaint by one Grand Jury, a subsequent Grand Jury can indict upon the same complaint and the same evidence. The Statute requires a Grand Jury to consist of at least sixteen, and at most twenty-three, and requires twelve to concur in order to find an indictment. It follows, consequently, that if, of a Jury of sixteen, eleven be in favor of finding an indictment, and five opposed, no bill can be found, and yet the proposition goes to the extent that those five members have found a verdict of not guilty in opposition to eleven, and thereby prevent all further investigation. This is contrary to the rule that obtains in respect to a Petit Jury; for in order to give their verdict such conclusive effect the whole must concur, and if even one dissent, the matter must be submitted to the consideration of another Jury. It is contrary, also, to the rule that ordinarily governs in all cases of submission to the decision of three or more persons, in which cases the majority rule and not the minority. It seems to me that the only effect of a Grand Jury failing to find a bill is the same as the disagreement of a Petit Jury. As long ago as 1791, the doctrine was established that a complaint made to, and dismissed by one Grand Jury, might be renewed upon the same evidence and a bill found before a subsequent Grand Jury—Addison's Penn. Rep. and Charges. As far as I can ascertain, this has been the practice ever since, and in my judgment there is no objection to it, but on the contrary, there are many reasons for its support and continuance.

Second—That the communications addressed to the Grand Jury, coming from a private party, and not from the District Attorney, constitute an irregularity, and that they contained unsworn statements of fact upon which it must be assumed that the Grand Jury in part acted; and that, being unauthorized to find a bill on unsworn statements, the acting upon such unsworn statements renders the whole finding invalid. As an ordinary rule, all matters presented to the Grand Jury should pass through the District-Attorney, or, at least, be submitted with his sanction; and this is the usual course. But I am not aware that there is any positive rule of law prohibiting a private individual from bringing to the notice of a Grand Jury any cause of complaint he may have. The Grand Jury, as I shall subsequently hold, have a right to originate complaints upon their own motion. To do this, they must in some way—either from their own knowledge or by information from others—become cognizant of the matters which constitute the cause for the complaint which they originate. I deem it well settled that, in case the Grand Jury should themselves have knowledge or receive information that a crime had been committed, it would not only be their right, but their duty to investigate the matter without the consent, or even in opposition to the District-Attorney. They having this power, it surely can be no objection to an indictment found, that the first intimation they received of the matters upon which it is based, came through channels other than the District-Attorney, or even from the aggrieved party himself. Almost all complaints of a *quasi* private character are first put in motion by the aggrieved party, who lays the complaint before the District-Attorney. He is to be sure a sworn officer, but so also are the Grand Jurors, and there is no more reason for supposing that a large number of sworn officers, acting in a body, will give heed to an unfounded complaint than that a single officer will. Although the District Attorney is the ordinary legal adviser of the Grand Jury, yet they in the sphere of their action are his superiors and can refuse to find bills on cases sent before them by him, and find them in cases not transmitted through him. If then a District-Attorney, through fear, favor, corruption, or delicacy, should either refuse or decline to send to the Grand Jury a complaint, I cannot see any reason why that complaint should not be brought directly to the notice of his sworn superiors by the complainant. These remarks apply only to the mere bringing of the matter of complaint to the notice of that body, leaving them to investigate the matter, and find or not find, according to their best judgment. It cannot be permitted for a prosecutor to labor with them, to inflame their passions by exciting appeals, or to operate upon them through fear, favor, or any undue means. If any such course was pursued, the indictment found, in pursuance thereof, should be set aside. It became, therefore, material to inquire as to whether these indictments were obtained in any such manner. The letter of June 10, with the accompanying document to the Grand Jury, contains a statement of the case, a list of the witnesses, with the points to be proved by them. These were intended to bring the matter in the first instance to the notice of the Grand Jury. They were not papers transmitted during the investigation of the matter, and intended to influence their judgment upon that investigation, they were the initiative, and for aught we know, every solitary statement of fact contained in them was proved by the witnesses called and examined before the Grand Jury; and there are no mistaken conclusions of law contained in it. They do not contain any inflammatory or exciting appeals, but simply express a desire and hope that the position of the defendant should not interfere with the action of the Jury against him, if it shall appear to them that such action is proper. If these papers had not been the initiative step but had been submitted after all the evidence had been taken, it might, perhaps, then be deemed an attempt informally to communicate with and influence the Jurors. But it appears that these papers were transmitted at the commencement, to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject; and that after their transmission there was no communication, threats, or undue influence used to control or bias the judgment which they should exercise upon a due and patient investigation of the whole matter. There was, indeed, a subsequent communication informing the Grand Jury that a Mr. Moultrie, who appeared before them, was the counsel for Mr. Ullman, and could, if called, give the origin of the affair. This communication appears to me to be very harmless, and if of any effect would naturally be one prejudicial to the prosecution, as it proposes the examination of a witness for one of the defendants. The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Jack *vs.* Crans, was cited by defendant's counsel, upon this point. That case had its origin in certain riots which occurred in the city of Philadelphia. A military force had been called out under the command of General Patterson, who issued an order desiring that until the excitement should have passed away, no county, town, district or ward meeting be held, and giving notice that if any attempt should be made to hold tumultuous and excited meetings or gather large and riotous assemblys he would clear and occupy, by an adequate force, any street or place where such meeting should be held. The Grand Jury had made a presentment to the Court concerning the riots, and the Court had specially charged on the subject. Mr. Jack had been in some way connected with these riots, and after the presentment by, and charge to, the Grand Jury, he addressed a letter to them, in which he referred to the order issued by General Patterson, and said: "It is calculated to lead to bloody and unconstitutional measures." He further said, "It is regarded as an attempt to put down the Native American Association by military force. That is arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional, and will be resisted to the utmost by him." The Grand Jury entered the Court, and called the attention of the Court to the letter. Both the Grand Jury and the Court seem to have considered this to have been an attempt to paralyze the arm of civil power, and a bold effort to obstruct an honest and fair administration of justice to the action of a Grand Jury, and that the very language of the letter manifested a disposition to deter the Grand Inquest of the County from the performance of a duty incident to their office. Upon this view of the character of and circumstances under which this letter was addressed to the Grand Jury, the Court held the defendant liable to the crime of attempting to obstruct the course of public justice. Admitting the construction put by the Grand Jury and the Court upon the act of the defendant, the decision of the Court was undoubtedly correct, and the views of the law which I have above laid down are conformable to that decision. The difference between the two cases rests in the difference between the facts. That case was one which in the view of the Court was an attempt made by a party, liable to be affected by the action of the Grand Jury, to forestall their action, and interfere with the execution of the laws by incendiary writings, transmitted to them pending their investigations into the subject matter. The case in hand, on the contrary, is simply the calling the attention of the Grand Jury to an offence alleged to have been committed for the purpose of sustaining the laws and the course of justice, leaving them free, untrammelled and uninfluenced in their subsequent investigation into the matter brought to their notice.

Third—That the Grand Jury have no power to originate a complaint. As to this point, both of the Judges of this Court have held to the contrary, and have regularly charged the Grand Jury that they could originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. This is the established doctrine of this Court, and I do not feel at liberty to depart from our established practice until we are overruled by a superior tribunal. For these reasons, the motions to quash are overruled. It has been suggested by defendant's counsel that the Court should suggest to the District-Attorney the propriety of entering a *nolle prosequi.*

The Court under the views which they have expressed does not feel at liberty to make any such suggestion. If the District Attorney, however, who is charged with the duty of trying these indictments, and necessarily has access to all the evidence, and must enter into an examination of it for the purposes of trial, is satisfied that the prosecutions ought not to be proceeded with, he can move for a *nolle prosequi.*

GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

In the matter of the Certiorari to the Commissioners of Taxation, relative to the British Commercial Fire Insurance Company.—In this case the Insurance Company had resisted the assessment of the Commissioners of Taxation on the ground that they were a foreign corporation; and also that a part of their property assessed was in the stock of the United States, which, it was contended, is not subject to taxation.

His Honor adhered to the ruling of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, who held, in the case of the International Insurance Company, that a foreign corporation was liable to taxation on the moneys deposited with the Comptroller under the act of 1853, in consequence of the provisions of the act of 1855. Although he thought that that construction of the act of 1855 was not free from difficulty, uniformity on that question, as applicable to the tax lists, rendered it proper to follow that decision.

So far as the taxation of United States stock was concerned, he considered the law settled in the case of *Newton et al. vs. The City of Charleston*, and that there was no difference in the principle whether the law imposes the tax on the United States stock *eo nomine*, or on all stock, so as to cover that stock. The ground of the decision in the case just quoted, was that taxation of United States stock by the States will impede and obstruct the Government in the exercise of its powers, and is consequently repugnant to the Constitution.

So much of the assessment in the case as imposes a tax on the stock held by the Company which was issued by the United States, and which amounts to $50,000, was illegal, and must be deducted. In other respects the assessment is confirmed.

Isaac B. Culver vs. Cyrus Cummings.—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and motion.

Sebastian Shroederbeck vs. John W. Worth.—Judgment for plaintiff, and writ of inquiry to issue to assess the damages.

William E. Wilmerding et als. vs. William Rowe, Jr., et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jane R. Campbell vs. George R. Hazewell.—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Walter D. Stewart, &c., vs. George B. Grannis.—Motion denied without costs.

George Anderson vs. John Levins, et al.—Decree settled.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Eliza Hall vs. Geo. B. Merrill.—Motion granted, but with leave to defendant to amend his answer within ten days; $10 costs, to abide event.

FOUNDLINGS.—A female child, about two weeks old, was found, Tuesday evening, lying on sidewalk, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. It was tied up in a bundle of rags. A male child, about six weeks old, was found at the corner of Irving-place and Twentieth-street. Both children were sent to the Almshouse.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth st.	2721	2804	22	355	665	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	89	22	43	2547	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	32	62	94	4189	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	49	82	96	660	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	400	......	......	......	......
Total for week	2721	3374	188	568	8061	......
Last week	2465	3041	194	717	10229	......

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year.... 2,744.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	2006	15	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	7	335	665	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	657	Missouri	—
New-York	—	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,578	Texas	—
Kentucky	199	Connecticut	—
Indiana	370	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 7, amount to 1,821 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,032
Hudson River Railroad	133
Erie Railroad	543
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	113
Total	1,821

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 7, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	454
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	678
By Hudson River Railroad	152
Total	1,284

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 7, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	2,818	Horses	4
Hogs	1,198	Lambs	20
Sheep	1,804	Calves	163
Total			6,007

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	6¾c.@ 7¼c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 9c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@—	8c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There has been no lack of cattle this week, the number held back last week, together with those on the way from the West prior to the last market, being enough to give us a supply of 3,374 for the week, after leaving above 1,000 head at Albany, besides a few droves at Bergen and Campville, on the Erie Railroad. As everybody and his wife has gone to the country, the requirements of the butchers are quite light, and the receipts for the week, which exceed the weekly average of last year by 231, really amount to an over-stock. The poorer quality and the lighter weights of the animals, however, materially diminish the apparent surplus, and all the cattle found purchasers. There were comparatively few country buyers in to-day, or the yards would have been thoroughly cleared at an advance in prices. The truth is, there has been such a succession of over-stocked markets and comparatively low prices, that the principal grazing regions within 75 miles of New-York are now full of cattle, and very few more are wanted by farmers.....A partially successful attempt was made yesterday to advance the prices current last week. Some of the best cattle, owing especially to the scarcity of good animals, brought ¼c.@½c. advance. This afternoon prices were no better than last week, to say the least. Taking into account the entire transactions of yesterday and to-day we estimate an average advance of about ¼c. ⅌ ℔. ....It is noteworthy that of the 2,804 cattle at ALLERTON'S, 1,578 came from Illinois, and none from NEW-YORK State....Some 800 head went East from Albany this week, and 200 to 300 more were purchased but not sent forward, the purchasers apparently anticipating a better Eastern market next week. The prices at Albany ranged at 3¾c.@4½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight; one extra lot went at $4 80 ⅌ 100 ℔s ...We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
115	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
105	Ill	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
116	Ill	E. C. Summers	Carey & Richard'n.
125	Ohio	M. Adams	Westheimer & Bro.
36	Ohio	D. G. Culver	Owner.
40	Ohio	J. Van Meter	J. Purchase.
20	Ill	Irving	E. Wheaton.
18	Ohio	H. Barnes	Owner.
50	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
92	Ill	G. Gregory & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
49	Ill	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
91	Ill	Martin & Boyce	Allerton & Conger.
64	Ill	Geo. Virgin	Allerton & Conger.
54	Ky	C. J. Salter	O. Hunt.
86	Ind	A. Bryant	J. Miller.
92	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
42	Ohio	D. Selsor	Hoag & Sherman.
63	Ill	Yeazell & Co	Mead & Holcomb.
51	Ill	Gillespie & Rankin	Mead & Holcomb.
45	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Co	Mead & Holcomb.
78	O. & Ky	Vail & Co	Owners.
104	Ill	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
105	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
100	Ill	J. Mather	Martin & Valentine.
51	Ill	F. Lockman	Martin & Valentine.
34	Ill	Different owners	Beach & Bray.
97	Ill	Wm. Dunlap	T. Wheeler.
22	Ill	Sears & Morehouse	Haring & Gurney.
79	Ill	E. S. Gill & Co	Haring & Gurney.
58	Ill	I. Williams	J. H. Williams.
188	Ill	J. C. Bone	White & Son.
112	Ill	Alexander & Conkle	B. Bartram.
60	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
113	Ill	E. Messenger	Gillett & Toffey.
52	Ind	W. W. Davis	J. H. Williams.
31	Ill	T. C. Moore	Doty & Co.
61	Ohio	P. Platter	D. Barnes.
42	Ill	M. Beard	Budlong & Eastman.
35	Ohio	J. Pfeifer	Owner.
50	Ky	I. Frank & Co	H. Lauterbeck.
48	Ill	H. Jacoby	W. H. Harris.
90	Ill	Piatt & Co	W. H. Harris.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 115 Illinois cattle of very fair quality, similar to those of last week, which S. ULERY sold at 9c. on an estimate of 775 ℔s. and 800 ℔s. net. This was a trifle more than the drove averaged last week.

J. BRYANT'S 105 Illinois cattle, sold at C. G. Teed at 8¾c.@9c., and a very few at 9½c. They were a fat lot, weighing at home 1,480 ℔s. gross, and cost 3¾c. gross.

E. SUMNERS forwarded 116 Illinois cattle of only medium quality, which CAREY & RICHARDSON sold at an average of 8⅓c. on 625 ℔s. net weight.

M. ADAMS contributed 125 very good cattle from Pickaway County, Ohio, of his own grazing, and which weighed 1,419 ℔s. gross. WESTHEIMER & BROTHERS sold them at 9c., owner's estimate of weight.

J. PURCHASE, for J. VAN METER, 40 medium Ohio cattle, rated 600 ℔s. net., at 7½c.@8½c., or $42 50 ⅌ head.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for EMERSON, BLACK & MILLER, 50 Ohio Steers, estimated 700 ℔s. net, at 8¼c.@9c. Quality good. Also, for G. GREGORY & Co., 92 light Illinois Steers, of medium quality, at 8¼c.

ALLERTON & MYERS, for LODER & JACKSON, 49 Illinois cattle, rated 675 ℔s. net, at an average of 8½c. They were of fair quality.

ALLERTON & CONGER sold, for MARTIN & BOICE, 91 medium Illinois Steers, at 8c.@9c. Estimated weight 675 ℔s. net. Also, for GEO. VIRGIN, 64 similar cattle, at the same prices.

G. SALTER'S 54 blooded Kentucky steers, rated 725 ℔s. net, brought 8½c.@9c. They were three-year-olds, but well matured. O. HURD, salesman.

J. MILLER, for A. BRYANT, 86 light and ratherhard Indiana cattle, 7c.@8½c., rated 550 ℔s. net. The same parties sold at Bergen 50 cattle for D. C. CONEY, of Licking County, Ohio, at 9c. They were of very good quality.

W. H. HARRIS, for H. JACOBY, 48 Illinois steers of fair quality at 8½c. They were three-year-olds, weighing 650 ℔s. net. Also for PIATT & Co. 90 steers of similar quality and weight at 8c.@8¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 92 common to fair Illinois steers and oxen at 8c.@9c., rated 625 ℔s. net. Also for D. SELSOR 42 pretty good Ohio cattle, weighing about 750 ℔s. net, at 8½c.@9c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 63 steers for YEAZELL & Co., of Edgar County, Illinois, at 8¼c. They were of average quality, weighing about 650 ℔s., net. For GILLESPIE & RANKIN, 51 common Illinois steers, of light weight, at 8¼c., and for EMERSON, BLACK & Co., 45 very good Ohio cattle at 9c., on an estimated weight of 800 ℔s., net.

VAIL & Co. bought 78 Ohio and Connecticut cattle, of very fair quality, weighing from 725 ℔s.@750 ℔s., net, which they sold at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., and made a handsome commission on them. They sold one pair at 9¾c., to be weighed.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & CRUM, 104 fine Illinois cattle, although a part of them had a Cherokee look, but had been well grazed in Illinois; estimated weight 675 ℔s., net, and brought about 9c. ⅌ ℔.

A lot of 105 very fair Illinois cattle, contributed by ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, brought 8½c.@9c., upon an estimated weight of 700@725 ℔s. net. R. MURRAY, salesman.

MARTIN & VALENTINE, for J. MATHER, 100 medium Illinois Steers, weighing near 700 ℔s. net, at 8c @9c. Also, for E. LOPMAN, 51 Illinois Cattle of similar quality, but lighter weight, at 8½c.

GILLETT & TOFFEY sold 113 good Illinois Cattle for E. MESSENGER, at 8c.@9c. Also, at Bergen, 80 Indiana Cattle for USHER & HAMMOND, at $41 75 ⅌ head; estimated weight 525 ℔s. net.

WM. DUNLAP contributed 97 Cattle from Morgan County, Ill., which weighed 1,300 ℔s. gross at home. They were about an average lot and brought 8½c. on 600 ℔s. estimated weight by T. WHEELER.

WHITE & Son. for J. C. BONE, 188 fair Illinois cattle at 8c.@9c.; home weight, 1,300 ℔s., gross.

B. BARTRAM, on his own account, 60 nice smooth Ohio steers, at 9c.; estimated weight, 680 ℔s. net. Also, for ALEXANDER & CONKLE, 112 very fair Illinois cattle, weighing about 650 ℔s. net, at 8c.@9c.

HARING & GURNEY, for SEARS & MOREHOUSE, 31 Illinois cattle, at $51 ⅌ head, rated 650 ℔s. net. A few of these were sold at Bergen. Also, for MOREHOUSE & MALLORY 47 Illinois cattle at $55 ⅌ head, on an estimated weight of 675 ℔s. net. These were mostly sold at Bergen. They sold here, to-day, 49 Illinois cattle, for E. S. GILL & Co., at $51 ⅌ head, or 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔, and 30 cattle of better quality, for the same parties, at an average of $58 ⅌ head, or 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Receipts are moderate, but quite sufficient for the limited demand while many of the milkmen's customers are out of town. Good Cows are in better demand in the country—where they more properly belong—than in the City.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 22 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. A few brought $50@$60. There is very little inquiry after fresh Cows during this warm weather, when many citizens are in the country, thus lessening the demand for City milk.

BROWNING reports receipts of 22 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. There are but few fresh cows now in the market, and the demand is moderate.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 82 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market well supplied and trade more lively.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Our figures show quite a falling off in numbers, but not in the price of Veals. They sell slowly during the warm weather with a full supply of beef.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 335 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c. A very few bring 6c., with now and then a superior animal at 6½c. Market not as well supplied, but still quite sufficient for the demand. The stalls were barely emptied at night.

BROWNING reports receipts of 43 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. No change since last week. Sales moderate.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 94 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c., and 7c. for a few superior calves.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 96 Veal Calves, selling at 3½c.@5½c.—a few bring 6c. Supply large, and prices rule low.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ⅌ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ⅌ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Our figures show a falling off of about 2,000 head for the week. Prices are rather improving, and the markets are pretty well cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 665 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4¼c.@4½c., gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 ⅌ head for Lambs. The supply is ample, and the market slow. Sheep are higher than last week, while Lambs are lower.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,547 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. ⅌ ℔., gross, for Sheep, and 6c @6½c. for Lambs. The large numbers of last week were all cleared out Friday and Saturday, and the market is a little better to-day. Receipts are from New-York, Ohio and Indiana, with a lot of Canadian Lambs—an unusual thing for this market. Stock runs fair in quality, and is sufficient for to-day. Receipts for last month were 15,467, or 7,054 more than the previous month. For the first half of the present year, the footings are 53,141 head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,189 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5, and for extra animals $6@$8 ⅌ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 660 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

87 Sheep	$348 00	74 Lambs	$259 00
116 Lambs	560 00	72 Lambs	297 00
102 Lambs	459 00	86 Lambs	279 50
87 Lambs	328 00	36 Lambs	162 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending July 6.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 858 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

315 Sheep	$1,173 50	63 Sheep	$157 50
68 Sheep	367 25	24 Lambs	115 00
198 Sheep	703 25	92 Lambs	306 12
98 Sheep	369 00		

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,847 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

63 Sheep and Lambs	$232 50
44 Sheep and Lambs	195 25
101 Sheep and Lambs	375 50
65 Sheep and Lambs	264 87
59 Sheep and Lambs	250 75
53 Sheep and Lambs	200 50
26 Sheep and Lambs	104 00
56 Lambs	216 00
37 Lambs	146 25
48 Lambs	190 00
295 Sheep	951 25

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ⅌ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street: and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been moderate, and prices have advanced about ¼c. gross weight. The stock is well used up, but the demand is limited. A. R. TURNER, manager of Hudson River Drove Yard, reports sales, to-day, of 299 Corn Hogs, of 199 ℔s. weight, at 5c. gross.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 7, by MILES & BARTLETT, Commission Merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

	Price.
For JAMES CRAWFORD, Knox County, Ohio, 119 corn-fed hogs, average gross 183 ℔s.	4⅝c.
For D. J. BROWN, Ohio, 128 corn-fed hogs, average gross 167 ℔s.	4¾c.
For J. H. GLASS, Wells County, Ind., 132 corn-fed hogs, average gross 176 ℔s.	4¾c.
For T. J. HANNA, Indianapolis, Ind., 475 extra fine heavy hogs, dressed weights	6c.

Total number of hogs 854.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 1,821 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now worth for

	Gross.
Heavy Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 75
Light Illinois Corn Hogs	4 63

Market clear, but demand limited.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	4¾	Corn-fed	5¾
Still	4	Still	5

Arrivals are light, and the market closed with more firmness.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	4¼@4¾	5½@5⅞
Light Corn Hogs	4¾@4¾	5¾@6
Distillery Hogs	4½@4¾	5¾@6—
Mast Hogs	3¼@4¼	4¾@5
Stock Hogs	4¼@4¾	—@—

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 7, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	14	23	—
Flour, bbls	2,472	836	7,039
Flour, sacks	—	—	3,258
Wheat, bushels	34,324	—	4,960
Corn, bushels	6,530	—	13,000
Oats, bushels	1,600	—	6,700
Provisions, pkgs	—	760	1,095
Whisky, bbls	152	106	—

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $6, for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the inspection warehouse, to-day, 1,287 bbls., including 688 bbls. Pots, and 599 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine are less sought after at from 18½c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

COAL—Continues in very moderate demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Liverpool Cannel, at $10; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 25@$7 50, ⅌ chaldron; Sidney $5, and Anthracite $4 25@$5 25 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. Sales having been reported, to-day, of 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; 30 bags Laguayra at 11⅝c.@11½c.; 850 bags Cape at 10⅝c.; and 425 bags St. Domingo at 9⅜c.@9⅝c., usual terms, ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, July 1.

	1857.	1858.
St. Domingo, bags	none.	9,000
St. Domingo, Cape, bags	none.	3,500
Rio, bags	2,170	none.
Ceylon, bags	4,000	none.
Singapore, bags	none.	1,250
Singapore, pockets	none.	5,300
Manila, pockets	none.	400
Java, pockets	10,500	none

COPPER—Continues in limited request at our quotations: New Sheathing, 26@26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@20c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 21c.@21¾c.; Braziers', 31c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is gradually improving, and prices favor factors. Sales 1,400 bales at our revised quotations. The available supply here is estimated at 72,000 bales, against 46,000 bales same time last year:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue very quiet in this market. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been reported of 2,000 tons St. Domingo Logwood, including common and Cape, for export, of which 500 tons sold at $12 50, four and six months; some Cape and Gonaives at $13, six months, and the balance at about these figures.

FISH—All kinds have been very sparingly sought after, and with gradually increasing supplies, prices continue to favor purchasers. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 25 ⅌ cwt; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $11 25@$11 50; No. 2, small size and medium, $10 25@$10 50; No. 3, small size, $8@$8 25, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ⅌ keg; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ⅌ tc., and $22@$23 ⅌ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@9 50 for No. 2 ⅌ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is moderate for home use, and for shipment. Desirable lots are not freely offered, and are quite firm. Sales 11,000 bbls. of all kinds, within our revised range.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 530 bbls. in lots, at from $4 20@$5 15 for low to choice extra. ⅌ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales 1,100 bbls at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are less sought after, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The inquiry is limited for the leading kinds, including layer Raisins at $2 70@$2 75, and Bunch do. at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ whole box. Leghorn Citron, 16½c.@17c.; Currants, 7c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. West India fruit is less plenty, and is in demand, including Pineapples, at $6@$8 ⅌ 100, Cocoanuts at $18@$20. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction, to-day, 2,700 boxes Sicily and Sorrento Oranges at $2 05@$4 25; and 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 65@$4 35, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in fair demand, at full prices. Sales since our last, 40,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 04; good Red Western (Winter) at about $1 01; inferior to poor Milwaukee Club, at 84c.@89c; damaged Chicago Spring, at 70c.@72c.; New White Georgia, at $1 40@$1 42½; Red North Carolina, at $1 20, ⅌ bushel. This was the first sale of this kind this season. Corn is improving, with a light supply, especially of prime, and a good inquiry. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 70c.@78c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western; 79c.@80c. for White Southern; 75c. for inferior Yellow do.; and 83c. for a small lot of Yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye has not varied much,—sales having been made of 2,500 bushels at 69½c, in the slip, and 70c., delivered, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats are in fair request, with sales reported of 15,000 bushels at 47c @48c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; 41c.@45c. for Canadian; 41c @44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 36c @41c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. White Beans, 90c.@$1 15; Canadian Peas, at $1, ⅌ bushel; Black-eyed Peas, (nominally,) $3 37½@$3 50, ⅌ bag of two bushels.

HOPS—Sales 80 bales, at 6½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. The London *Times* of June 22, says: "The accounts which reach the Borough from the plantations continue for the most part of the same favorable character as at the date of our last report. Although in places fly is still to be found in considerable quantity, yet the bulk of the grounds present an appearance as promising as could be wished for. There is scarcely anything passing in the market—so little, in fact, that it is difficult to quote a currency, but if buyers could be found, no doubt a material reduction in prices would in most cases be submitted to. There is very little disposition to bet, but the present estimate of the probable duty on the growing crop may be fairly taken at about £200,000."

HEMP—Continues inactive at essentially unaltered rates. American undressed, $110@$125; do. dressed, $170@$185, ⅌ ton; Jute $95@$97 50 ⅌ ton; Manila 7¾c.; Sisal 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Sunn 4¼c.@4½c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are inactive to-day, at, however, uniform rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21c.@21½c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c @21½c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 9c @10c. ⅌ ℔. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 112,586, against 180,170 same time last year, and 78,928 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Cuba at 60c @63c., free, and 53c.@54c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

IRON—Is dull and heavy. Scotch Pig, $22@$24; English Bar, $45@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ⅌ ton, usual terms. Sheet, at 3½c.@3¾c. for English, and 11¾c.@12½c. for first quality Russian ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ⅌ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $5 80@$6; American Pig at $6@$6 12½c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.: Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at buoyant rates, especially for oak-tanned, which is tending upwards.

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for common, and 80 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request at full prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c @34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon; 50 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 40c, ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	7,756	1,971
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	3,598	2,657
Cuba, bbls	4,856	—

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 56¼@$3 62½ ⅌ 280 ℔s. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold since our last, to arrive and here, at 43c.@43½c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Pitch, each, quiet at $1 75@$2 ⅌ bbl. Resin has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of about 3,000 bbls. Common, afloat and delivered, at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ 310 ℔s.; 400 bbls. No. 2, from yard, at $1 80; with small lots of No. 1, within a range of from $2@$4 75, and White and Pale at $5@$7 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed is more inquired for at 67c.@68c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 5, sales were reported of 1,610 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly at $1 18@$1 20; and 250 bbls. Crude Whale at 48c.@52c. ⅌ gallon. In Nantucket, 1,100 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 18 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 5, 1858:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
Total	70	200	1,700
Previously	37,435	140,882	1,269,800
From Jan. 1 to date	37,505	141,082	1,271,500
Same time last year	47,182	199,065	1,835,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firmer. About 1,100 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at $16 50@$16 70 for Mess, and $13 50@$13 60 for Prime, ⅌ bbl., closing with no lots available at our lowest quotations. Cut meats are in demand and worth 7⅜c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5½c @5¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is steadily improving. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11⅛c. for Western and 9½c.@10c for Soft City, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in better request at strengthening rates; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 150 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½, cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at about previous prices. Sales, to day, 817 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rica, chiefly the former, within a range of from 6c.@7½c.; with 75 boxes Havana at 7½c., the latter cash, ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been sparingly sought and the sales, since Friday last, have been confined to 22 hhds. Kentucky at 12½c.; 103 bales Havana at 45c.@52½c.; and 120 bales Cuba on private terms. The following is a statement of the quantity of Tobacco inspected at the different warehouses in the city of Lynchburg, Va., from 1st July, 1857, to 1st July, 1858:

Total No. of prized hhds. Tobacco inspected	5,993½
Total No. of Loose Tobacco, counted as hhds.	13,655½
Total No. of hhds. on hand to inspect	377
Total, hhds	20,026

TEAS—Are quiet, parties disagreeing about prices.

TIN—Is inactive at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 20,000 bushels Grain, at 4d.@4½d., in bulk, and 5d. in ships' bags; Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ ℔., and 50 tcs. Rice, at 17s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; and (reported) 4,500 bbls. Naval Stores, on terms not ascertained. For other ports, nothing really new. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Florida*, 677 tons, to Melbourne, at $12,000; a ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, North Docks, about £3 8s.; one, 1,000 tons, from St. John to London, Hull or Grimsby, £3 17s. 6d.; a Hanover bark, to Bristol, Eng., Resin, 2s. 6d., and Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; a ship from Calcutta to New-York, a short time since, $11; a Sardinian bark, 238 tons, to Genoa, Tobacco, about $6 50 ⅌ hhd.; a bark to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 44c.; a schooner from Richmond to Rio Grande, and back to New-York, and brig *Oregon*, 180 tons, to London, on terms not made public.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS OF WESTCHESTER celebrated the day with their usual spirit. Besides, the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN and DAVID S. CODDINGTON of this city, addressed the inhabitants at Fairmount, in a short and spirited speech. Mr. CODDINGTON began by alluding to the triteness of the subject:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Some friends here have asked me for a speech. What report shall I make to this day which the powder and panegyric of the past has not exhausted? What rocket of oratory shall go up into the heaven of this inspiring theme, which has not already broken into stars and fallen in golden showers upon some former anniversary? We know that great deeds are always young; we feel that Marathon and Yorktown still smile upon us with the smile of their youth; yet have we heard most of the good things that can be said of great deeds; we have caught the fugitive praises that flow away in unappropriated remark, we have studied the cultivated reflections that lie garnered up in enduring volumes. Those orators of our adversity, Otis and Adams, Hamilton and Henry, who sent forth liberty an armed and shoeless hope to see it return a peaceful, well-dressed fact. We know how deeply they have woven their spirits into the texture of this day and passed it down to us through the massive conduits of their intellectual power. Those orators of our prosperity Clay and Pinkney and Webster, who for so many years enveloped a defeated party in all the pacifying splendor of successful eloquence. We know too how effectually they have invoked the troubled past to teach these sunny times that they must be pure and vigilant if they would be proud and permanent. And now, after all that has been said and written of the Fourth of July, what influence for good has it upon the people? After all the logic, the sentiment, the exhaustive analysis, the broad reach of national duties enjoined, the near possession of personal rights, commended the imagery and the pathos with which genius and gratitude have gorged this heroic hour—after all, does it really admonish the advancing fortunes of the nation? Are we a wiser and better community for its coming? Does it drop its wholesome examples of faith into the rills of private conduct—purifying both business and pleasure? Does it pour its glorious examples of courage, magnanimity and self-sacrifice into the wider channels of public achievement—winging our leaders for a loftier patriotism, and so toning the temptations which beset them that purity and honesty shall become the most fascinating forms of prominent endeavor? As the earlier and the earnest "Fourth" recedes, will not the dazzling glare of a rapidly-expanding success by degrees efface the instructive gloom of the past until the later "Fourth" retains only the noise without the moral—the cracker without the lash of high warning? Do not the immense facilities for multiplying and acquiring wealth begin fearfully to monopolize the moral and intellectual energy of the country, and oppress its clearer perceptions of truth and duty? The pressure of a suffocating prosperity, despite of all panics, is upon us, and our virtues which thrive best upon a threatened competency must appeal to loftier elements of being if they would ride the golden wave safely. To-day twenty-five millions of people are called upon to remember that wrong and sorrow are the ancestral causes of much of their present success and happiness. This once penniless day will be celebrated amid the gold mines of California and the stone mines of the 5th av. This wise and virtuous day will be remembered amid the writhing of the felon and the dreams of the lunatic; this day of difficult paths and painful journeys, how we will eulogize it by the smooth speed of steam and the calm flash of the trained lightning! Perhaps at the very moment I am speaking, the day which tore us from a far jurisdiction is retying with an electric chain that shattered limb of Empire to England's friendship which is forever lost to England's authority. And what a noble coincidence too, between firmness and fondness to see a nation plunging one hand under the sea to clasp more vitally its far brother, while with the other it brushes from the top of the wave that presumptuous policy which in the name of humanity would relieve the plundered African by degrading the nationality of its near kindred and best customer.

After touching appropriately upon the principal topics of the day Mr. CODDINGTON sat down amidst repeated cheers

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THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, with songs .... Miss Mary Shaw
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Intermission and Promenade Concert.
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
In which Messrs. Blake, Brougham, C. Wheatleigh, Duncan, Hodges, Mrs. Blake, Miss Mary Shaw and Miss Ida Vernon will appear.
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To be followed by the Drama of the
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The whole to conclude with the Farce of
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Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
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A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
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The contents of this volume are the results of two visits to Paris: The first when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic, and the second when Napoleon III. was Emperor of France. I have sketched people and places and objects as I saw them at both periods, and the reader should bear this in mind.

I have not endeavored to make a handbook to Paris, but have described those places and objects which came more particularly under my notice. I have also thought it best, instead of devoting my whole space to the description of places, or the manners of the people—a subject which has been pretty well exhausted by other writers—to give a few sketches of the great men of Paris and of France; and among them a few of the representative literary men of the past. There is not a general knowledge of French literature and authors, either past or present, among the mass of readers, and Paris and France can only be truly known through French authors and literature.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8. 1858.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Loan of a Lover—Sketches in India.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Model of a Wife—Dumb Girl of Genoa—Irish Emigrant—Dr. O'Toole.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Forest of Bondy—Evening—Nick of the Woods.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton	July 10
The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool	July 14

☞ W. B. Zieber, of No. 106 South Third-street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, serves our Daily paper in any part of the city. Subscribers can also obtain the Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news of the Telegraph Fleet had reached Trinity Bay, N. F., at 8 o'clock last night. The weather was favorable during the entire day.

The *City of Baltimore* will probably sail from Halifax for Liverpool on Saturday next. Capt. Leitch promised twenty-four hours' notice of her time of departure, so that dispatches to the latest moment can be sent out by her. The hour will be telegraphed as soon as learned.

Our Utah correspondence to June 12 has reached us, and furnishes details of all movements connected with the army up to that date. Active preparations were on foot for the march on Salt Lake City, Col. Hoffman having arrived at Camp Scott with ample supplies of provisions, and Capt. Marcy having also reached the camp from New-Mexico, with over six hundred mules and about one hundred and fifty horses, making an aggregate of over five thousand animals of all kinds suitable for transportation purposes. On the 11th General Johnston issued a general order directing the movement towards the Valley. The route to be pursued of course is not designated, that being kept from publication from motives of military prudence. It was not expected, however, that the army would reach the city before the 1st of July. Our correspondent gives some interesting details relative to the destrucion of the supply trains by the Mormons in October last, one of those engaged in the outrages having been recognized and arrested in the camp. He was, however, under the working of the President's proclamation, allowed to go free, although an attempt was made to punish him. A very full account of Capt. Marcy's trip to New-Mexico and back again, is given, together with a highly interesting sketch of the peculiarities of the different tribes of Indians inhabiting Utah.

Our Havana correspondent places us in possession of the latest intelligence from Cuba. The movements of the British Anti-Slavery squadron are recorded, as well as of the Slave-traders themselves.

The 7th Regiment has been treated with *very* distinguished consideration in Virginia. All that Virginians could do to honor them has been done, and on Wednesday evening, surfeited with kindnesses of all sorts, they left for Washington in the *Ericsson*. They were to visit Mount Vernon today, and may be expected home on Friday.

The yacht *Wanderer*, Capt. Corrie, arrived at Charleston in seven days from New-York, beating against head winds. He was greeted with salutes on entering the harbor, was *fêted*, his yacht praised immoderately, the Yankees generally blowed up for daring (in the person of Marshal Rynders and his deputies) to search and seize her as a slaver, and, finally, she departed, on the 3d inst., for Trinidad, Port Spain, amid the cheers of the crowd which lined the shores, and the waving of flags and adieus from fair women, and all that.

The Ecclesiastical Council, which, as an *ex parte* body, was convened at the instance of Judge Culver to review the action of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, by which the Judge and Mr. Brown, for alleged misdemeanors, were expelled from membership in that society, met yesterday afternoon at Trenor's Academy in South Eighth street, Williamsburg. There were 17 delegates present, representing 14 churches. Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, presided. Among the more influential members was Ex-Gov. (now Judge) Briggs, of Massachusetts. Mr. Culver entered into a very elaborate narrative of and indulged in extended comment upon the proceedings of the Church which terminated in his expulsion. He claimed that they were not only grossly irregular, but that, admitting the entire truth of the evidence submitted against him, (which he did not,) the expulsion was utterly unwarrantable, and without the slightest shadow of reason. Judge Briggs, in presenting his views of the case, virtually argued it in Judge Culver's favor. The Church was not represented in the discussion, though invited to take part in it by its members, or a Committee appointed for the purpose. At 10 o'clock at night the room was cleared and at 11½ o'clock the Council brought in a report to the effect that, in their opinion, on the evidence produced before them, nothing appeared against the Christian character of Judge Culver or Mary C. Brown that should deter or prevent any other Baptist Church from receiving or holding fellowship with them, notwithstanding their expulsion from the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a few unimportant cases were tried by Judge Russell. Honora Collins was charged with grand larceny. She stole two pawn tickets from Catharine Fagan. The Jury could not agree. She then pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was set at liberty by Judge Russell. George Brandt, indicted for an assault and battery on John Weaver, was acquitted. Robert Ellis, tried for stealing $70 from William Posten, was convicted with a recommendation to mercy. He was not sentenced. John Cajay pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went to the Penitentiary for six months.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard filed a very elaborate and important decision in the case of George Wilkes against Judge Russell—known technically as The People *vs.* Malloy and others. We have alluded to this decision elsewhere. It will be seen that the Recorder refuses to quash the indictment found by the late Grand Jury against Judge Russell, for riotous assault and battery at the Academy of Music in April last. Judge Russell is now trying prisoners for assault and battery in the General Sessions, on indictments found by the same Grand Jury which indicted him for the assault and battery in question, on which the Recorder holds him for trial.

From June 1 to June 30, forty-one vessels have arrived at Castle Garden from Europe, bringing 9,145 bondable passengers, and 645 not liable, averaging 240 each. Total, 9,790 persons. Thirty-five were sailing vessels, and six were steamers.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 1,400 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12⅜c. ℔ lb. Flour was moderately dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention at strengthening rates. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Provisions exhibited more activity, with increased firmness in prices of the leading kinds. Resin and Spirits Turpentine, as well as Linseed Oil, were more inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 735 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were fully supplied yesterday with cattle of a generally inferior grade. The receipts for the week past number 3,374, against a weekly average last year of 3,143. A slight advance over last week's unusually low rates was obtained by the sellers during the Tuesday evening and yesterday morning's sales, but the advance was lost in the afternoon. The yards were cleared, however, leaving an open field for next week's transactions, though there are considerable numbers of cattle held back at Albany, and along the line of the Erie Railroad. Of the 2,804 cattle at Forty-fourth-street this week, 1,578 came from Illinois, 657 from Ohio, 370 from Indiana, and 200 from Kentucky, but none from New-York State.

Another City Judge to be Tried.

The office of City Judge is likely to be invested with an odor that will have anything but the effect of a stimulant upon the minds of lawyers to make them ambitious of filling that judicial position. The predecessor of the present occupant of the post, was the first member of our judiciary who underwent the humiliation of a trial for improper conduct, and the same fate awaits Judge Russell. Recorder Barnard yesterday decided, in an opinion of great length and ability, against the motion to quash the indictment found by the last Grand Jury against the City Judge. The Recorder's opinion, which we publish at length, is very comprehensive, and fully justifies his decision. The counsel of Judge Russell had suggested that the Recorder should recommend the District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi*, but his Honor declined to make any interference with that officer's duty, and the case will doubtless go before the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, the Judge's friend, the *Herald*, threatens dire vengeance upon the whole Wood family, and all the connections of the Ex-Mayor, Fernando, if they do not put a stop to the proceedings. It is a very curious case, and the public will be naturally startled by the threat of the Plum Gut editor, to attack a whole family, if the City Judge should be compelled to submit to the ignominy of a trial, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. This open and scandalous attempt to intimidate a judicial officer in the performance of his duty, will not be likely to do any good to the *Herald's protégé*.

The City Judge has exhibited a degree of leniency in the case of the renowned Billy Mulligan in striking contrast to the severity of some of his sentences since he has occupied a seat upon the Bench. Mr. Mulligan has applied on affidavit for a postponement of his trial until next September, and Judge Russell has granted his request.

Mulligan, it will be remembered, was indicted by the last Grand Jury for an assault on a Mr. Webb, who is said to have been formerly a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee; and Mulligan, it will also be remembered, was expelled from San Francisco by that Committee, who were anxious to rid the State of all such desperadoes. He met Webb in the Metropolitan Hotel, and instantly commenced an unprovoked assault on him, for which offence he was regularly indicted, and last term was brought up for trial, but the complaisance of Judge Russell postponed the matter to the first day of the ensuing term—last Tuesday.

Mr. Webb has been staying here at great loss and inconvenience to himself, for the sole purpose of bringing Mulligan to justice, but he is obliged to leave, having undergone all this expense and loss of time for nothing; and though an affidavit *de bene esse* may partially represent his testimony, every lawyer is aware from experience how difficult a thing it is to convince a jury by anything but oral evidence.

The affidavit on which Mulligan applied for this last postponement is represented as a legal nullity—defective in every requirement of law, and not affording any grounds for Judge Russell's action.

Since Mulligan's indictment, and since the first postponement, he has been engaged in two similar outrages, in one of which he attempted, and partially succeeded, in biting off a man's ear. Ought not the example in Wogan's case to convince the Judge that the truest kindness to these friends of his would be to lock them up? Or will he follow up the precedent he has already established in the Lunigan case, and fine Mr. Mulligan the sum of sixpence should a jury convict him next September?

Sixpence is evidently a heavy sum in the eyes of this eminent magistrate. In Lunigan's case he thought sixpence sufficient punishment for a gross and most malignant outrage; and for stealing a sixpence he has before this sentenced a man to forty years in State Prison.

Democratic Celebration in Philadelphia—A Speech by Senator Bigler.

On Monday the Democracy of Philadelphia held a celebration in Independence-square. The Hon. Thomas B. Florence, a Representative in Congress, presided, assisted as usual by a formidable and formal list of Vice-Presidents. After a speech from the Chair, Chas. Ingersoll, Esq., "the orator of the day," came forward according to the programme to perpetuate the spread-eagle eloquence and heavy work generally. This being accomplished, the real business began, which consisted in a political exhortation by the Hon. Wm. Bigler, President Buchanan's leader in the United States Senate.

Now, Mr. Bigler is not the kind of speaker a crowd would voluntarily call out of a hot day. Far from it. There must have been pressing reasons for bringing him upon the stand, and what these reasons were appeared when he opened his mouth. He informed his hearers that he should discuss topics which deeply concerned the well-being of the Democratic Party.

Of course, he spoke first of Kansas. On this subject, which he characterized as "thread-worn," he certainly shed no new light. Rehearsing the old Lecompton argument, he essayed to justify his own course, and to censure those Democrats who went with Douglas, while he insisted that the difference of opinion ought to drive no Democrat from his party. The tone of the Senator on this vexed question was conciliatory, and very different from that which he adopted in Congress. Dismissing Kansas as speedily as possible, he next took up the Tariff, always an embarrassing subject for a Pennsylvania Democrat. Here the honorable Senator was confused, misty, bothered. As a Democrat, he was against Protection for the sake of Protection; and, as a Pennsylvanian, he was compelled to favor "an increase of the Tariff just so often and to such an extent as the necessities of the Government may require." This rule, under the Buchanan Administration, would prove sufficiently liberal, we think, to satisfy the most ultra Protectionist in the country. When the Government spends eighty millions in its first year, with every prospect of a rapid increase, it certainly lays the foundation of a very high tariff. Protection is, in Mr. Bigler's eyes, an utter abomination. But high duties to maintain an extravagant Administration, and to pay off a large national debt, would be eminently Democratic. Mr. Buchanan, in running up the public expenditure to an unprecedented figure, is doubtless acting on principles of Democratic protection.

Mr. Bigler combats the theory that the present hard times are attributable to a low tariff. The great evil he holds to be paper money, and he is severe upon the "fourteen hundred institutions" that make it. This is pleasantly cool, when it is considered that Mr. Bigler lent his aid to President Buchanan in the manufacture of twenty millions of paper money within the past six months.

The Senator admits that the expenditures of the present Administration are great—greater indeed than they ought to be. But his excuse for this prodigality is curious. The opposition members, he says, voted for all the wasteful appropriations. To be sure they were in the minority, and could therefore carry no measure by their own votes. True, also, the Administration had the Committees, and consequently the minority could not even report appropriations. But after the Democratic majority framed the bills, the minority were unprincipled enough to vote for them, and thus, according to the Bigler system of logic, the Administration is exonerated.

It was a mistake in the Philadelphia managers to bring Mr. Bigler forward. His speech explained nothing, and demonstrated only the sorry condition of the Administration course in the President's own State.

Phases of the Slave-trade.

If persons who are bound to perform involuntary labor during their natural lives, or for a term of years, may properly be denominated slaves—and that such designation belongs to them there can be no doubt—it must be admitted that England and France are at this moment very extensively engaged in the Slave-trade.

By the steamship *City of Washington*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, we learn that on the 21st of June the Bishop of Oxford called the attention of the English House of Lords to the Coolie emigration, and moved that the correspondence on that subject which had taken place since 1856, between the British Government and the Governor of Hong Kong, be laid before the House. His object, he said, was to ascertain whether the so-called free emigration was not in reality the Slave-trade in its worst form.

To this demand the Earl of Carnarvon replied that the Government had no objection to produce the correspondence. He felt bound to admit that the principle of free emigration had been grossly abused by foreign countries, but claimed that the emigration of Coolies to the British Possessions had been satisfactorily conducted. Perhaps his Lordship is correct. Of this, however, we can better judge when we have the correspondence. But as at present advised we have no doubt that the emigration of laborers from China to the Colonies of England and France is no less really the Slave-trade than that detested traffic which Britain keeps a squadron in the West Indies to repress.

The demand for involuntary service—in other words, the want of more slaves, is certainly not decreasing. Cotton and Sugar are everywhere produced by slave labor. The consumption of these staple articles has within the last twenty years become enormous. Commerce is inexorable in its requirements, and cupidity is as strong as ever in the human mind. If it shall be found that England, while assuming credit as the chief foe of the Slave-trade, is carrying it on under a thin disguise, but in its worst form of injustice and oppression, the fact will sadly illustrate the slow progress of philanthropy in Christendom. We do not say that the Earl of Carnarvon will not make good his promised exculpation, but we shall believe the Coolie emigration something different from the Slave-trade when we see the proofs. Till then it is necessary to regard the defenceless Chinese shipped from Hong Kong for a service of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, in a distant land, with no friends or protectors to stand between them and their masters, as slaves of the most abject description.

Wearing the Breeches.

From crinoline to pants is a vast collapse. Yet there are women who covet the change. We have before us a paper called *The Sybil*, published at Middletown, New-York, which purports to be "devoted to dress reform." Its head bears, as a pictorial embellishment, the figure of a woman in the full Bloomer costume. There she stands, impersonating the doctrines of the paper, with petticoats reaching no lower than her knees. There is no expansion of hoops, the drapery falling around the form without the slightest attempt at the dimensions of a balloon.

The Sybil is the organ of the "National Dress Reform Association," a body which holds Conventions, makes speeches, reads letters, and publishes resolutions in the most approved style of latter-day progress. Politicians, clergymen and grave professors lend their influence in favor of the pantaloons propaganda, and assure the breeches-loving women of their profoundest sympathy. Wit and sarcasm are enlisted in this crusade, and not altogether without effect. As might be expected, fashionable crinoline extravagance is not spared by these critical reformers, the vast volume of modern skirts forming a tempting topic for the sharp remarks. Of course the convenience of trowsers for locomotion and other physical exercise is insisted upon as their chief recommendation for female use. The argument founded upon this basis is not without force. To say that breeches have no advantages would imply a reflection upon masculine taste, which we are unprepared to make; and before utterly condemning the logic of the dress-reformers, it might be well to ask ourselves how long *we* could tolerate the press of sail under which the weaker vessels are compelled to navigate?

In last week's New-York *Ledger*, that audacious daughter of Eve, Fanny Fern, boldly confesses that in the recent rainy spell, which made walking in skirts impracticable, she donned a full suit of the male Fern's habiliments, and thus equipped took a long evening walk, to her eminent comfort and delectation. Her husband, indeed, accompanied her, but whether in her cast-off integuments the record saith not. Be this as it may, Fanny avows, in the face of a sneering world, that henceforth she will wear the breeches. When last heard from she was seeking a reliable tailor.

Dress-reform may have its merits, but the battle against fashion is always fought under fearful odds. Victory, if possible—which it is not—could not be worth what it must cost. Good sense will avoid the extreme of the mode, and equally shun a wind-mill war against the general custom of the community.

Independence Day of a Sunday.—In his letter to the Boston Committee upon the celebration of Independence Day, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop recommends, that hereafter when the anniversary occurs on Sunday, it shall be observed on the day before, rather than upon the day ensuing. He regards this arrangement as preferable, because from the first to the fourth of July, the "Declaration" was in the course of preparation and adoption, and that either of those days is, therefore, as deserving of commemoration as the other. This is very well as far as it goes, but there is another and more practical ground for the change. It would put an end to the noise, disturbance and rowdyism, which always disfigure the Sunday preceding the celebration, and which convert the day of religious devotion into a day of vulgar riot and drunkenness. There were probably as many pounds of gunpowder burnt in this City last Sunday, as on last Monday. The uproar was incessant and intolerable. If we pretend to enforce the Sabbath observance, we can hardly regard it as a good reason for surrendering this one of the fifty-two to desecration, simply because it is Independence Day. In a future case of the sort, the Civic Committee will do well to arrange their programme for Saturday.

Dudley Observatory in a State of Siege.—Messrs. Bache, Pierce and Henry are resolved to enroll themselves among the martyr's of science Their fight with the Trustees can have no other upshot. Before shutting themselves up in the Observatory tower, they should have made sure of its ability to stand a siege; they should have found it proof to the legal battering-rams and bomb-shells the assailants would be apt to muster; should have closed every practicable loop-hole through which the long arm of the law might thrust itself in and unbar the door. They have omitted all these precautions, and, of course, the smallest storming party can enter and eject them.

The Trustees are indisposed to let their advantage escape. They design to invest the tower forthwith. So much of physics as relates to the mechanical powers they may be disposed to be conversant with; and if the science of pugilism be of service, and physical force have anything in common with physical forces, we may regard the scientific attainments of the Trustees as fully equal to the present emergency, however inadequate they may have been to the comprehension of Mr. Gould and his abstruse financial system. We can only lament that the three gentlemen in the tower have called these accomplishments into play. It will, of course, be impossible to retain their services, in any form, if this extreme measure be persisted in, and yet, in a scientific point of view, no loss could be greater than the loss of their advice and supervision. Is it still too late for the adoption of more moderate counsels.

Books of Account.—No thrifty businessman neglects to keep an account of his expenditures, and if he finds the figures enlarging from year to year, the fact makes an impression upon his mind, if not a change in his habits. The same course should be pursued by a nation. Comparisons may be odious, but they are often salutary. For example, it is not pleasant, though it should prove profitable, for us to know that the General Government has spent more than twice as much money last year as it did seven years ago.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditures during the last ten years, including the Administrations of Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan:

1849—General Taylor	$46,798,667 82
1850—Fillmore	42,506,892 11
1851—Fillmore	40,504,422 12
1852—Fillmore	36,552,080 37
1853—Pierce	43,544,202 82
1854—Pierce	51,018,249 60
1855—Pierce	56,365,393 00
1856—Pierce	60,172,401 64
1857—Buchanan	64,878,828 85
1858—Buchanan	81,000,000 00

There is every prospect that the present Administration will, upon its retirement, leave a legacy of one hundred millions of national debt. So much for the loud professions of economy which characterized Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address.

Emancipation Sentiment in Missouri.—We find in St. Louis papers letters from several persons nominated for the Legislature of Missouri by "Free Democratic Conventions," in which ground is taken distinctly and strongly in favor of emancipation. As a specimen, we give the following passage from one written by the Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, who was nominated for the State Senate. Mr. B. says:

> "Born and raised in a Slave State, and surrounded with these influences through life, I know the worthlessness of the institution itself, and have, for many years, never failed to caution my best friends against relying upon such a rotten basis as Slave labor, either for pecuniary gain or domestic comfort. While the thought has never entered my mind for a moment, that the advocates of so magnificent a policy for the good of the white race should contemplate the slightest act of injustice to that class of our citizens who own a large pecuniary interest in the black race, I have held that we should go to work among ourselves, gaining the coöperation even of the *slaveholders*, to rid the State of this incubus upon her prosperity and that of her citizens."

The Libels on Rev. Mr. Corbitt.

Some of our cotemporaries have given currency to an outrageous scandal concerning the Rev. Mr. Corbitt and a Class leader in one of the Methodist Churches in this City. A prominent member of the Greene-street Methodist Church has shown us the certificate of the physician who has been attending the lady whose honor was involved in the scandal—from which it is evident that an innocent woman has been foully libelled by the report, and that there is not the shadow of a foundation for the discreditable things said of Mr. Corbitt and the class leader. When Mr. Corbitt was appointed to the Church where he now preaches, there was much opposition to him. But this persecution rallies the whole Church around him. They seem to be satisfied that the scandal was utterly unfounded and in every respect unjust.

Cruise of the Yacht Wanderer.

The yacht *Wanderer* arrived at Charleston, S. C., in seven days from New-York, beating against head winds all the way. Capt. Corrie was saluted on entering the harbor, from a party on Sullivan's Island, and also by the Revenue Cutter *Aiken*. The vessel and her jolly company received distinguished attention from the citizens, which was all the more enjoyed on account of the contrast it presented to the "search and seizure" to which the Captain was subjected by the "meddlesome authorities" of the United States hereabout. On the 3d inst. the *Wanderer* left Charleston for Trinidad, port of Spain. So says a correspondent, who goes as one of the guests.

The New Mayor of New-Orleans.—Mr. Gerard Stith, the new Mayor of New-Orleans, transmitted his inaugural message to the Common Council of the city on the 29th ult. Mr. Stith, being a printer, knows the virtues of brevity and conciseness. His message does not exceed half a column in length, but it says a great deal in that space. He censures the lawless acts of the Vigilance Committee, in very strong terms; avows his determination to suppress any similar demonstration in the future; declares his intention to live peaceably with all men, as far as possible; announces the reorganization of the Police force, and hopes that the measures already adopted will prove adequate to the immediate wants of the public. This message seems to have been received with great favor by all parties. There will be no more rows in New-Orleans for the present, if the pacific aspect of affairs is real. The Vigilants have subsided.

Rotation at the Custom-house.—Mr. Thos. Dunlap, a Sachem of the Tammany Society, was removed, on Tuesday, from the office of Deputy-Naval Officer of this port, and Judge John R. Dickinson, a brother of Ex-Senator Daniel S. Dickinson, appointed in his place. Mr. Dunlap was an earnest opponent of the Schell and Wood faction during the late contest among the members of the Tammany Society.

City Items.

The Tammany Celebration.—In our notice yesterday of the letters received and announced by the Tammany Committee, we omitted to mention that the following gentlemen had responded to the invitations of the "Sachems:" The Hon. George W. Clinton, of New-York; the Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee; the Hon. William C. Bouck, of New-York; the Hon. Wm. F. Russell, of New-York; the Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New-York; the Hon. David L. Seymour, of New-York; the Hon. Sanford E. Church, of New-York; the Hon. Aaron O. Dayton, of Washington; the Hon. John Thompson Mason, of Maryland; the Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, of Virginia; the Hon. Jas. Hughes, of Indiana; the Hon. J. L. Riker, of New-York; the Hon. Charles A. Clinton, of New-York; the Hon. E. A. Lawrence, of New-York.

Commissioners of Health.—The Board, at their meeting yesterday, declared the ports of Ponce, P. R., Cienfuegos and Trinidad de Cuba to be infected, and directed that all vessels arriving from those places be subjected to rigid quarantine.

The "hide question" came up in the shape of a communication from Messrs. Brewer & Caldwell, inquiring if they would be allowed to land salted hides in the City during July and August. After free and full discussion, it was ordered that all vessels so laden, after passing the usual quarantine, may receive a stream permit, which means a permit to leave Quarantine, but not to approach the City nearer than 300 yards until inspected by the proper officer, when, if found not to be dangerous to the public health, at the discretion of the Mayor, she may be allowed to discharge.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for New-York, E. M. Archibald, Esq., was present by invitation of the Mayor, with reference to the two ships *Luzanne* and *Grotto*, which have put into this port disabled by sickness among the crew. They were consigned, one to Greenock, Scotland, and the other to Falmouth, England. He was advised by the Mayor that every attention would be paid to the disinfecting the vessels, and that the Health Officer would report in ten days as to their condition. The Consul agreed to pay all necessary expenses on behalf of the consignees.

Reception of the Hon. Elijah Ward by his Constituents.—Some of the Democratic constituents and personal friends of Hon. Elijah Ward, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, gave him a complimentary reception last evening at the St. Germain Hotel, Fifth-avenue.

Councilman Judson's Funeral.—The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen met on Wednesday at the City Hall, and accompanied by the majority of both Boards, and by their officials proceeded to Monroe-street, to the late residence of the deceased member of the Board for the Seventh Ward, the representative for the Fourth District, Wm. Wallace Judson; whence the funeral *cortegé* proceeded to Greenwood. The City flags have been half-mast during the day.

Captain de Riviere.—Captain de Riviere remained yesterday at the Hotel Napoleon, in Hoboken—not once showing himself outside its door. Mrs. Blount remains there, also; but both she and the proprietor of the house deny that Miss Blount is there.

Mrs. Blount yesterday morning said to a visitor, "Do you think that I would have left friends to whom I am dearly attached, and taken the step that I have, were it not for the advancement of my daughter, to make her a noble lady of France?"—a remark pretty clearly indicating the vein of her mental malady.

The preliminary examination on the charge of larceny preferred against de Riviere by Col. Blount, was to take place this morning at Bergen, before Judge Ogden; but it was intimated to our reporter yesterday, by one of the counsel for the prisoner, that he would probably waive the examination by giving bail, and let the complaint go before the Grand Jury, where he feels confident that it will be summarily dismissed. What further action, if any, will be taken by Col. Blount to gain possession of his wife and daughter, remains to be seen.

The Colonel is daily receiving letters posting him as to the antecedents of de Riviere, and we have received several of the same sort from persons professing to be acquainted with them; but they do not promise anything to assist the Colonel in recovering the lost members of his family.

Conflict of Authorities in Philadelphia—Mayor Henry Arrested and Discharged.

A conflict between the State and City authorities has arisen in Philadelphia. The *North American* explains the origin of the difficulty:

> For the past two days the vicinity of the First District Station-house, at the old Moyamensing Hall, has been in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the belligerent proceedings of the Health Officer, Mr. Arthur Hughes, on the one side, and the city police occupying the Hall, on the other. It appears that at a recent meeting of the Board of Health, a resolution was adopted, declaring the aforesaid Station-house a nuisance, and ordering it to be closed. On Thursday last Mr. Hughes marshaled his forces, consisting of Mr. John McFall and one of his journeymen carpenters, and proceeded to execute the decree of the Board of Health by closing up the doors of he hall The building for some time past has not been used to confine prisoners, they being taken to other Station-houses, and the only person on the premises were a squad of policemen, under Lieut. Hamilton. Hughes had succeeded in closing up the eastern door of the first story before the garrison, recovering from their surprise, arrested the Health officer's forces, McFall and his journeyman, Robert Thompson, and took them before Alderman Tittermary, by whom they were bound over in $300 each to answer." Twenty policemen were next day arrested by the Health-officer, and were bound over in their turn. Then Mayor Henry issued the following order:
>
> "Any offer to close the Station-house will be firmly but courteously declined. Any forcible attempt to close such Station will be duly met, and proper measures will be adopted by him to preserve peace and good order."

On Saturday, the affair assumed a new phase, and Mayor Henry was arrested on the complaint of the Health Officer, Mr. Hughes. The *North American* explains:

> It appears that the Mayor, having learned that another attempt would be made on Saturday afternoon to close the building, dispatched Chief Samuel G. Ruggles, at the head of about fifty men, to the hall, with instructions to allow no person to close it, *and to resist such attempt if made.* Shortly after their arrival at the hall, the Health Officer, Mr. Hughes, appeared alone on the steps, and the Chief, suspecting his intention, demanded to know his business. Mr. H. replied that he came for the purpose of closing the hall. Mr. Ruggles informed him that, by the orders of the Mayor, he would not suffer him to do so, but would not prevent him from making any examination of the premises if he desired it.
>
> Mr. Hughes said, "then I am resisted in the discharge of my duty," and immediately proceeded to the office of Alderman Wm. McMullin, and *entered complaint against the Mayor for obstructing him in the discharge of his duty.* A warrant was then issued and placed in the hands of constable Finnegan, of the Fourth Ward, who went to the Mayor's office to serve it. The Mayor being engaged in his private office, the constable took a seat to wait till the Mayor was at leisure. The object of his errand being suspected, some of the friends of the Mayor immediately applied for and had issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable at once before Judge Thompson at his chambers or residence. This document being procured, the Mayor, as soon as he was at leisure, waited upon Mr. Finnegan, who served the warrant upon him. Immediately after, the writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the constable, to take the Mayor before Judge Thompson. The Mayor having waived the right to appear before the Alderman, a carriage was procured, and the whole party went to the residence of Judge Thompson, who, after hearing the case, held the Mayor to bail, to appear before the Court on Tuesday morning, when the matter will be argued before the Court, and the rights of the respective parties in the contest will be finally determined.

On Tuesday, the case came up for argument before Judge Thompson, and the Mayor was *discharged*. The Judge ruled that the removal of *the cause* of the nuisance was the duty imposed by the law upon the Board. Was it necessary, in order to cleanse a basement story of a house, to expel every occupant from the premises, and to lock up the house? If a nuisance exists in a man's cellar, can the Board of Health claim the right to expel his family from the premises, where no opposition has been offered to the exercise of their power to remove the cause of the nuisance?

Letter from President Buchanan.

The President sent the following letter to the Democracy of Philadelphia, in response to an invitation to attend their celebration of the Fifth:

Washington, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow-citizens in Independence Square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Would that it were in my power to accept this invitation. This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, throughout the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting an law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Removal of Ex-President Monroe's Remains.

GOV. WISE'S ADDRESS.

The Ericsson's Trip—The Sabbath at Sea.

How the Seventh Regiment was Treated in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

On Board the Steamer Ericsson,
At Sea, July 3—11 P. M.

Most of the members of the National Guard have, to use a nautical phrase, "turned in." Along the decks on straw mattresses, on the cabin floors, and the more fortunate ones, those who by lot obtained state rooms, in berths less roomy certainly, if not less comfortable this sultry night; on every side they lie. The guard, consisting of thirty-two men, two from each regiment, detailed for sentry duty, patrol their beats; the lights, except two or three dimly burning, are put out, and everything is as silent as could be expected at midnight on board a vessel so large and so largely freighted. I write in the after cabin on a table upon which my paper and fatigued sleepers, snoring melodiously, are equally stationary. The open mouth of one of them is so near my ink-stand that twice, mistaking their several identities, I had almost impaled the dormant one upon my pen's point. No wonder they sleep soundly. The march of the Seventh Regiment before it embarked was the most fatiguing one, for many of the members, that they had ever joined in. What principally conduced to make it so was the weight of their knapsacks, in which most of the clothing which they carry with them was packed, and on top of which their heavy overcoats, tightly rolled together, were strapped. Then the warmth of the weather, which obliged several to leave the ranks before they reached the vessel—one was brought on board suffering severely from it, and, by the advice of Surgeon-General G. F. Woodward, of the First Division New-York State Militia, who accompanies the Expedition in a medical capacity, was sent home—bore heavily upon them. They stood up well under it, however—stood by their arms till the vessel had passed beyond the line of the battery, stood by one another till the ground-swell made some feel qualmy, stood while they cheered the vessels which they met in the harbor, the forts which they passed, saluting and saluted, and the *Vanderbilt*, which overtook them outward-bound, without cutting through any Plum Gut, opposite Fort Hamilton, rapidly passed them, and in a little more than an hour, was lost in the fog, far away, seaward. The two 9-pounders, stationed on the forward deck, "spoke" loudly and frequently before the Narrows were passed. Three hundred charges of powder, for the digestion of these pieces, are in the hold, and each soldier has ten rounds of blank cartridges in his box for use on the arrival at Richmond. Under these circumstances it is considered that it behooves each and every smoking man in the Regiment to be careful where he lights his cigar, where he throws his matches and where he indulges in fumigation. "No smoking between decks," is a maxim frequently enunciated by the officers of the Guard, and it is due to the discretion and prudence of the men to say, observed with becoming strictness.

The first day at sea has passed most agreeably. The great event which claimed attention after the excitement of leaving the City had passed, was the dinner. A little after 2 o'clock the men, "as hungry as pigs," descended to the lower deck, where—on tables beneath "the blue vault" outside and in the after cabin, the rations were spread. The Regiment certainly did good service here. Each man marked the foe before him, and right valiantly proceeded to demolish him. Quick work was made of it,—astonishingly quick when it is considered that there were 516 men of the National Guard aboard:

Field and staff officers, 12.
Colonel—Abram Duryee.
Lieutenant Colonel—Marshall Lefferts.
Major—E. M. Crawford.
Quartermaster—Locke W. Winchester.
Assistant Quartermaster—Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.
Paymaster—Geo. W. Brainard.
Commissary—E. S. Cragin.
Surgeon—E. M. Cameron.
Ordnance Officer—Henry E. Droz.
Chaplain—The Rev. Mr. Weston.
Brevet Colonel 8th Company commanding—Henry C. Shumway.
Captain, 7th Company—John Munroe.
Captain, 6th Company—Benj. M. Nevers.
Captain, 5th Company—Wm. A. Speight.
Captain, 4th Company—Wm. H Riblett.
Captain, 3d Company—James Price.
Captain, 2d Company—Alexander Shaler.
Captain, 1st Company—Wm. P. Bensel.
Non-commissioned staff, 9.
Engineers, 7.

First Company	57	Fifth Company	48
Second Company	57	Sixth Company	55
Third Company	54	Seventh Company	59
Fourth Company	50	Eighth Company	40

Armorers, 8.
Barbers, 6.

There are besides, 20 men detailed as a guard of honor on board the *Jamestown*.

The sky has been overcast almost all day. At 4 P. M. a heavy fog descended and prevailed for three hours. Steam whistles were sounded, bells were rung, and the vessel proceeded slowly. But at 7 o'clock the vapor was lifted by the arch of a beautiful rainbow, which sprang from its piers in the sea, and supported it till the sun had drawn it up quite out of sight. The day was spent in various kill-time occupations. The Band played at intervals, and there was "stag-dancing" on the after deck; many played cards without intervals, and others gathered in groups and talked over the events and anticipations of the expedition. The sea was as smooth as a dollar, and there were only two or three cases of sickness which were laid at the door of Neptune.

Dr. Woodward was on deck constantly awaiting the first case of serious sea-sickness. Brandy, he insisted, was the cure for sea-sickness, which, to use his favorite expression, "strikes the *solar plexus*—a net work of nerves which is the centre of the nervous system." I cannot close this letter without expressing my indebtedness to the officers and men of the 7th Regiment generally, especially to Colonel Duryee, Quartermaster Winchester, Sergeant Leopold Schmidt, in command of the Engineer Corps, and Privates Brady, Cambreleng and others, for facilities extended to me in collecting the material for this and future letters. Captain Shaler, of the 2d Company, was presented with a beautiful gold medal by the members of the Company which he commands, as a token of their admiration and esteem, at their armory, in New-York, just before the Regiment sailed. It cost $300, and was designed by Mr. Wilson, a member of the Company. The medal, upon which is a chaste representation of "War," is suspended from an octagonal cross. On the back of it is the following inscription:

> "Presented by the Second National Guard, Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, to their Commandant, Alexander Shaler, as an evidence of their appreciation of his invaluable services as an officer, and of the high estimation in which they hold him as a man.
>
> New-York, June 5, 1858."

At the top of the inscription is the motto, *Pro patria et gloria*, and on the face of the medal is written, "Excelsior." C.

The National Sabbath at Sea.

On Board the Steamer Ericsson,
Sunday, July 4—10 P. M.

There was very little sleeping on board of the boat last night. It was exceedingly warm in the berths, and those who preferred to remain on decks were generally the romantic ones who preferred winking and blinking with the stars, and watching for the moon, to sleeping. Indeed those who felt like seeking repose, generally, soon discovered that it was no easy matter to find it. Some were walking, and some were talking, and not a few were noisy,—several were put in the guard-house for it,—and those who fell into a dormant state for brief periods, were restless, and snored loudly, or in their sleep scolded aloud at the night-mares which trotted through their dreams, for disturbing them. Lieutenant Wickstead was the Officer of the Guard, which consisted of four men detailed from each company. Their orders were strict; if any man made a noise he was to be put into the guard-house forthwith. The Colonel said he intended that the men should sleep, recover from their fatigue of the day before and be fresh and hearty on their arrival at Richmond. The Colonel proposed, but other influences disposed. After a sleepless night the men began to assemble long before day-break on the decks with the laudable design, inasmuch as they could not close their own eyes, of seeing the god of day open his. It was a glorious sunrise, and as if in emulation, something within those who gazed at it seemed to move with an upward tendency soon after. The sea, which has not been heavy during the whole of the trip, rose and fell this morning, however, with just sufficient cadence to strike a sympathetic chord. Long before breakfast the appetites of one-half of the voyagers was gone for the day. The scene, as the men began to experience the disagreeable sensations which "land-lubbers" become acquainted with at sea, grew more and more ludicrous. At every convenient spot along the decks figures in gray and forms were defined against the morning sky, stooping in posture, and with countenances contorted. As the day advanced, and the symptoms manifested themselves more generally, the forward deck, where they most did congregate, came to assume the appearance of a military hospital. The sea-sick stretched themselves along the deck, with that carelessness of attitude which is a concomitant of this species of illness. Those who were so fortunate as to sustain their bilious equilibrium had, as usual, no pity for the sufferings of their comrades, which they knew were only temporary. They played all manner of pranks with them under pretence of affording them assistance. One named JENKINS, of the 3d Company, with three or four congenial spirits, undertook to manage the cases of all the patients. They styled themselves "The Faculty," and employed the time, which hung upon their healthy hands, in administering to the sickly ones doses of ice and equally harmless medicines, in rubbing their heads with mock gravity and earnestness, sprinkling them with cold water, pulling their noses, smoothing their hair and ruffling it again, and repeating verbosely cabalistic words, applying an unheard-of nomenclature to the nostrums which they prepared. They created a great deal of laughter, in which the victims, as soon as relieved from their torments, joined freely. The Regiment, or those members of it who were at all hungry, went to breakfast in two divisions, the right flank first, and the left flank next. The men were mustered to their meals at the tap of the drum, formed in line, and marched to the attack, in true military style. At 10 o'clock the men were mustered at their company quarters for inspection, where they were ordered to appear clean-shaved, in fatigue jackets and caps, and with boots blacked. Those who were suffering with stomachic qualms were excused from appearing; those who did muster, presented their usual neat appearance, and their officers found little fault with them. Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Seventh Company, was the officer of the day, and Lieut. WM. GURNEY, of the First Company, was appointed officer of the guard for the night, with one file of men detailed for guard-duty, from each Company.

At 10½ o'clock the bell was tolled for divine service, and those who desired to do so, assembled in the after cabin and joined in the service of the Episcopal Church, which was read by the Rev SULLIVAN H. WESTON, Bishop elect of Texas, now assistant minister of Trinity Church, in New-York. He accompanied the Regiment as Chaplain on this occasion by request, though not attached to the regiment, the regular chaplain being a layman only. The hymns that were sung during the service, found their melody in the voices of the members of the regiment, and their accompaniment was furnished by the regimental band. The effect was very fine.

The Rev. Mr. WESTON preached a discourse from St. Matthew, xxv 13,—"Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." His remarks were appropriate to the circumstances under which they were delivered. They were bound on an eventful voyage, he said—the voyage of life. The passions were oft in open mutiny. Treacherous calms and storms baffled them in their course. Conscience, like the fatal needle, swerved, and failed to point their course. But, said the preacher, we approach the unknown land. Mark the signs—the water's shoal—yon fresh made grave of an early associate—the growing hair on the temple, the fresh wrinkle on the brow, the bowed head and tottering step—these are the signs. Oh, mariners, on Life's stormy sea, be warned. Set the watch, shorten sail, guard the helm, throw the lead and wait for the morning light that shall disclose the new world. Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching. The sermon was delivered impressively, and attentively listened to.

It was nearly 12 o'clock when the meeting was ended.

The religious observance of the day here ended, and immediately the celebration of the National Anniversary commenced. A national salute of thirty-three guns was fired at noon. The sun at this time was casting exceedingly warm glances down upon the decks. An awning, however, covered the after deck, and another was temporarily stretched over the for'ard deck. The wind—which during the voyage has been dead ahead—blew briskly, and none suffered from the heat. Only two men were reported by the surgeon as "under the weather." Of course the sea-sick were not counted among them. The *Roanoke* and the *Joseph Whitney* passed the ship during the afternoon. The latter dipped her flag and was saluted by the *Ericsson* with two guns. At 6 P. M. the drums beat to quarters, and the men were mustered on the after deck. Two guns were fired, the band played "Hail Columbia," the soldiers removed their caps, and the Rev. Mr. WESTON read the Declaration of Independence. Then "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were played, and the men, after giving vent to their enthusiasm, scattered themselves about the vessel again. The steamer was now crossing Chesapeake Bay and approaching the mouth of the James River. The sun was rapidly declining, it was cool on deck, the vessel was in smooth water once more, and all were able to stand upright. The decks were covered with men. Some were in the rigging; the officers were assembled on top of one of the wheel-houses, and the band was playing on the other; all had come out to enjoy the delightful breeze which came from the landward laden with the odors of Virginia vegetation. It was the most delightful season that had been brought forth since the expedition started. Then followed the most beautiful sunset that it has been my fortune to witness. Time, room and ability would fail me if I undertook to describe it. When the orb sank beneath the waters of Chesapeake Bay, the guns of the *Ericsson* announced the fact quite as loudly as was agreeable to those who stood on the deck from which they were discharged. Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe were soon passed—it was too late for a salute—and the *Ericsson* now is steaming through the windings of James River. The *Jamestown* passed us at 10½ o'clock this evening. She was hailed by Captain LOWBER, who requested Captain PARIS to thread a course in 18 feet of water up the river, so that the *Ericsson* might follow in her wake. It was promised that the request should be complied with, and we are now close behind her.

The following is the general order issued to-day for the government of the men to-morrow:

HEAD QUARTERS, 7TH REGIMENT, TROOP SHIP
ERICSSON, AT SEA, July 4, 1858.

The regiment will parade on their Company quarters on the 5th day of July at 3 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, white pantaloons, knapsack, without overcoat, a change of white pantaloons and shirt, and fatigue jacket and cap packed therein.

The regiment will leave the troop ship and proceed to Richmond to join the funeral obsequies of the late President MONROE.

Officers will have their baggage packed and ready to be transferred in the small steamer by 2¾ o'clock, A. M., on the 5th inst.

Commandants of companies are directed to see that their men are in thorough order for active service, and also to detail one man from each company to take charge of the knapsacks from the small steamer to the quarters in Richmond.

By order. A. DURYEA, Colonel.
Lieut. GEO. W. SMITH, Acting Adjutant.

It is now nearly 2 o'clock, Monday morning. It is not probable that we shall reach City Point as early as was anticipated when the above order was issued.

C.

[The proceedings on reinterring the body of the Ex-President, as furnished by our correspondent, were published on Wednesday morning. We then gave an abstract of Gov. WISE's address over the remains of MONROE, at Hollywood. We give this address this morning in full.]

GOV. WISE'S ADDRESS.

Gov. WISE said:

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has ordered that the remains of JAMES MONROE, one of the most honored and best beloved of her sons, shall, under the direction and at the discretion of the Governor, be removed "from the public burying-ground in the City of New-York, to the cemetery at the City of Richmond." The remains are removed, the cenotaph is open, and we are here assembled to inter them in their last resting place, with becoming ceremonies.

In view of the speaking precept and example of the long life of usefulness, distinguished public services and patriotic devotion once templed in the body of which these are the remains, I am not permitted to remain silent.

No better instance of an American man of the People, or of a true American Republican can be cited than that of JAMES MONROE. His leader, his better, his master was the father whose statute mounts the plynth of yonder monument, but WASHINGTON was unrivaled and stands alone among men upon earth. The patron of MONROE lies at Monticello, his compeer and equal at Montpelier, and no trio of patron and protegés in our past history can approach the group of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, in political philosophy, in constitutional lore, and in patriotic action combined. WASHINGTON stands alone and above all; *they* apart and grandly by themselves. WASHINGTON is the great type of Nationality; *they* are the triple bands of Individual Rights, of State Sovereignty, and of Republican Truth. WASHINGTON is supreme, but they are subordinate in supremacy only—special only in a greatness necessary as the supreme.

JAMES MONROE was a country-boy of Westmoreland, the county-man of WASHINGTON. From the eighteenth to the seventy-third year of his age, for fifty-five years he was almost incessantly in the public service. At eighteen he left his letters and science his Horace and Homer at William and Mary to enlist in the battle-fields of Independence. He took a commission low down next to the ranks, was seriously wounded before he rose to a higher rank than that of Captain, and never rose higher *in the line* of the military. In the staff of Lord STIRLING, he was an aid-de-camp, and acquired the title of Colonel of a regiment of Virginia, which was never raised. He was a Commissioner of Virginia to the Southern Camp. He was a legislator of Virginia. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia to adopt the Federal Constitution. He was a Senator of Virginia in Congress. He was a Minister to France. He was twice Governor of Virginia. He was again Minister to France, Minister to England and to Spain, and again to England. He was Secretary of State, and in the war of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," for which he had contended as early as 1807, he was Secretary of both Treasury and War. He was twice elected President of the United States, and once almost unanimously. And from the height of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he again descended to the ranks of the people, and became a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudon. And, lastly, in the year 1829–30, he was President of the first Convention of Virginia to reform the Constitution of the State.

This last post infirmity and old age compelled him to resign, and then in 1830, his course run, his good fight fought, full of years and full of honors, the great and good old man retired to the bosom of his family, in the State of his adoption. There he had told the tale of his youthful love—there he had inhaled the perfume of conjugal affection—there he had married the wife of his bosom—there he had buried her—there his children were settled—and there, weary and heavy laden with labors and years, he sought repose. Soldier, Legislator, Commissioner, Diplomat, Statesman, President, Justice of the Peace, Conventionist and Constitutionalist, he had filled every measure of public place, and filled it well, and had received nearly $400,000 of State and Federal pay, and yet retired poor—a debtor *for the Government*, not to it—having spent all, and more than all, his substance in his country's service, and went out of her high places an Honest Man, impoverished by his self-sacrificing patriotism! He became involved in debt by pledging his private means for the defence of the country in the war of 1812, and died before a grateful return was ever made. The full debt to him never was, and now never can be repaid.

Plain, practical, didactic, a man of action not of words, he was efficient and potential in wondrous works of usefulness, and thousands a thousand fold more brilliantly illumined by genius, were not half so successful by the force of good common sense and the inspiration of a good, earnest, honest purpose. In the Federal service, he was signally blessed and happy. He aided essentially in purchasing Louisiana, and in in acquiring Florida, and was the first to give Executive sanction to the good cause of Colonization, which, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is redeeming the promise of America to get back to Africa a freedman and a Christian for the slave and the savage which Africa gave to America, and the only Black Republic, hopeful of any good to either country or race, and the best-known asylum of Free Blacks everywhere, hands down to posterity the name of a Virginia President—the name "Monrovia." We are told "blessed is the peace-maker;" he then is blessed, for he poured oil on the troubled waters of party politics, and they were stilled by his wise and moderate Administration at home, and when the Holy Alliance, abroad, threatened to intervene against the liberty of the Colonies of Spain in South America, the still small voice of his Message to the guardians of the United States capitol sublimely muttered the warning that the hoary despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mace on the liberties of the New. Whatever be the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine for the future, it was then and thereby that the Southern Republics sprang into life and assumed a separate and equal station among the nations. It was then that the North American Republic taught the world to respect its example and its sanction of Freedom, and that it put its moral weight into the scale of the balance of power on earth!

Venerable Patriot! He found his rest soon after he retired. On the 4th of July, 1821, twenty-seven years ago, he departed like JEFFERSON and ADAMS on the anniversary of Independence. His spirit was caught up to heaven and his ashes were enshrined in the soil of his adopted State, whose daughter he had married—of that grand and prosperous Commonwealth whose motto is "Excelsior," our sister New York, the Empire State of the United States of America!—Virginia was the natural mother of MONROE, and New-York was his mother in-law: Virginia by birth and baptism, New-York by marriage and burial. This was well, for he gave to her invaders the glaived hand of "bloody welcome" at Trenton, and New-York gave to him a "hospitable grave." Virginia respectfully allowed his ashes to lie long enough to consecrate her sister's soil, and now has dutifully taken them to be "earth to her earth and ashes to her ashes," at home in the land of his cradle. New-York has graciously bowed to the family request, has disinterred the remains, has laid them out in state, and has sent the *elite* of her chivalry to escort them with banners and trumpets, in military and civic procession, to our cemetery. Thrice grateful are we for this once more binding link in the chain of affection and Union. It makes this no funeral, it wails no dirge. It is an anthem of praise and gladness and glorification. Thank God! that we have lived to this another day of Liberty and National Independence in the bonds of State Amity and Union. Our griefs shall still be the same griefs; our joys shall still be the same joys; our memorials of men and events shall still be the same memorials; our salvos for the past shall still be the same salvos; and our shouts of victory for the future of a common country shall forever be the same shouts! Who knows this day, this hour, here around this grave, that New-York is of the North and that Virginia of the South? "The North has given up" and "the South shall not hold back," and they are *one* even as all the now proud and prominent *Thirty-two are one*.

We affectionately, then, welcome New-York, and cordially embrace her around the grave of him, Virginia's son, to whom she gave a resting-place in life and in death. And now I call the minister of God to pray for His blessings on this passing scene. I ask the righteous man to pray fervently and effectually for the example of this patriot's life to be blessed to the youth of our country—blessed to the people of this generation—blessed to the public men of New-York, and Virginia and the United States—blessed to the cause of truth and justice and human freedom and blessed to the perpetual strength, peace, liberty and union of this confederacy "one and indivisible, now and forever;" may the good which this patriot did be revived by the disinterment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his be so multiplied and raised around yonder capitol of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes, and sages, and patriots, dead and departed, shall be the moral guide-marks of *her* living and active servants, to preserve this commonwealth untorn in destiny and untarnished in glory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood, this beautiful city of the dead, shall rise to immortal life?

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 5, 1858.

The Seventh Regiment has spent a most fatiguing day in this city, acting as guard of honor to the remains of MONROE. After its marching and counter-marching during the morning, as before related, under a burning sun, the regiment assembled at 4½ P. M., on the fourth floor of the gigantic flour mill of Messrs. WARWICK & BARKSDALE. It is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Here also the members of the Virginia Volunteers and 179th Regiment, entertainers of the Seventh Regiment, met at the same hour; and, shortly after, the whole force marched down to a dinner, which was spread for over a thousand persons, on the floor below. Among them were Governor WISE, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Col. DURYEA and the other officers of the Seventh Regiment, Col. THOMAS B. AUGUST, of the First Virginia Volunteers, who presided; Col. JOHN H. RICHARDSON, Commandant of the battalion of the 179th Regiment, which was on parade during the day; the Committee of the New-York Common Council, and that of the Virginians charged with the removal of MONROE's remains, and others. Each company marched to the place assigned it, sat down with military precision, and fell to with the ardor of soldiers. The clatter of knives and forks for awhile drowned all others, and it was long before the appetite was appeased;—it had won its voracity by a long fast since the early morning. Col. AUGUST, indeed, incited the men to active mastication and absorption before they commenced to eat. As soon as all were sated he arose, and in the name and on behalf of Virginia, welcomed the regiment. Its name, he said, was co-extensive with the Union. Grateful as their visit would at any time have been, it was peculiarly so on this occasion, on account of the service upon which they came—to commit the remains of the statesman to their last resting place in the soil of his birth. They would always be welcome. They were welcome, because they were men of a common nationality, enjoying the protection of the same flag, and engaged with them in working out the mighty cause of Liberty. He trusted that the memory of this occasion would serve to obliterate and allay all ill-feeling between sections of the country, and that by dwelling upon the past they might be forever bound together in the future. He wanted that they should be animated by amiable feelings towards each other; there was another thing that he wanted, and that was that they should eat all that was placed before them.

The men did undoubtedly obey the last mandate to the letter, but so rapidly and so bounteously were the disappearing viands replaced by others equally tempting, that the hospitality of the Virginians seemed like the bottle of the wizard, inexhaustible. The men did bravely, but were at length compelled to fall back, unable to compete with so formidable an adversary.

The repast finished, the President arose, and although the men had become by this time somewhat noisy, he was enabled to announce the first of the regular toasts, and many understood what he said.

1. *July* 4, '76—The birthday of this nation. Its anniversary the most important in the history of mankind.

This toast was not responded to; neither were the second and third.

2. *Washington*—The light of his age, the pride of his country, the glory of his species—the world never looked upon his equal, and can never behold his superior.

3. *The Memory of James Monroe*—The soldier and statesman.

Drank in silence, standing.

4. *The Union of the States*—May the spirit of liberty, like the rod of Aaron, swallow up the spirit of fanaticism.

Mr. JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, spoke for the Union. He scolded at the boys a little for not paying more attention and making less noise. Then he complimented the National Guard, whose welcome, he said, he was happy to join in. The National Union, of which so much was said, should be a union of hearts, principles and sympathies, and to such a union he would always be willing to wed himself, and always would lend his support. He gave in conclusion the following toast:

New-York and Virginia—United by interest, united by glory, united by principle; naught but fanaticism can separate them.

5. *New-York*—We tender our thanks for the manner in which she has restored to the bosom of the mother the remains of her long absent son.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE responded. He laid all the trophies and honors of his native State at the feet of Virginia. New-York had come to Virginia on this occasion on a mission of love in bringing the remains of MONROE. The soil of Virginia was equally the soil of New-York. If he had time he should like to show the identity of the interests of New-York and Virginia, and to demonstrate that while their interests were identical, they could not be dissevered, but time did not permit.

6. *Virginia*—Her sons of the past. Her sons of the present can speak for themselves.

Twenty-five loud cheers were given, and Gov. WISE was loudly called for, and responded. Without giving his speech in full, it is impossible to do him any kind of justice. His speech was of interest to those who heard it delivered, but was not of a character to give it any general interest beyond its freshness for the occasion. He dipped into politics, as he always does, gave sketches of history, dwelt upon the importance of the Union and of the Declaration of Independence. He was listened to with interest and loudly cheered when he concluded, by those who immediately surrounded him. The rest of the soldiers had left the table, and were making such a terrible racket on the floor above and in other parts of the building, that few could hear the speaker. Gov. WISE, in conclusion, gave the following toast:

Virginia's guests—They must measure Virginia's welcome to them by the size and use of her dining-room; the largest flouring mill, with the best brand, of the world. If there be not bread enough on the board below, there are barrels for thousands more in the stores above!

The next toast was:

The Seventh Regiment of the New-York State Militia—The first Corps of the first City, of the first State of the first Nation—known always to the country—to-day endeared to Virginia.

Col. DURYEA responded happily on behalf of the Regiment, speaking in general terms of the obligations of the Regiment for the kindness bestowed upon it.

There were other toasts, but they were not responded to, and the President soon rose from the table. The 7th Regiment soon marched out, and so did the Richmond soldiers, proceeded to Capitol-square, and were dismissed. In the evening there were fireworks in the Park. In the morning there will be an inspection of the 7th Regiment at 7 o'clock.

C.

Hospitality of the Virginians—Illumination and Serenade—Parade of the Seventh Regiment—Departure for Washington and Mount Vernon.

RICHMOND, Va, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

The hospitality which the citizens and soldiery of Virginia have extended to the New-York Regiment, has been most unconstrained and cordial. The members of the Seventh Regiment are delighted with the reception which they have received, and the Virginians are in extacies with the appearance and discipline of the National Guard. The men are quartered at the best houses in town. The officers and several companies are at Ballard's Exchange Hotel, which is situated in the centre of the most delightful part of the city. Here also the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and the Committee of the New-York Common Council are staying. At the St. Charles, in the same vicinity, several companies are quartered, and one is at the Powhattan House, near by.

Last night the large Common in which are the State Capitol, the Governor's house, and CRAWFORD's magnificent equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, was beautifully illuminated with little red, white and blue lanterns, of which several thousand were hung in the trees and on every available place. The park was ablaze with them, and was crowded with men, women and children in holiday array, and uniformed soldiers. The scene was a most brilliant and picturesque one. The members of the National Guard were everywhere treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration. They were introduced to the belles of Richmond—the Richmond ladies are all belles; the dignitaries of the town seemed even delighted to become acquainted with them individually; storekeepers in many cases refused to permit them to pay for articles which they had purchased; more than $8,000 was expended by the authorities in entertaining them. Late in the evening a party of about 100 of the National Guard, with Lieutenant WILLIAMS at their head, each carrying lanterns which they had obtained at the square, marched down the main street on their way to BALLARD's Hotel. They entered an ice-cream saloon, the proprietor of which was just putting up the shutters, but who invited them all to enter, and placed the best that he had before them. He refused to accept any compensation. This is one of the many similar instances of similar good treatment received by the New-Yorkers at the hands of private individuals here. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Colonel DURYEA ordered the band of the Seventh Regiment to be assembled, and to proceed to serenade the Governor and the Mayor. The musicians, most of whom were in the arms of Morpheus, were speedily aroused from dreams of a paradise where there are no trumpets and drums to a reality less agreeable to them. A large number of the Regiment soon collected and all started for the Governor's house. The band played three of their choicest selections, but the Governor did not make his appearance, and then they marched to the residence of the Mayor, whose ears were saluted in a similar manner. Mayor MAYO came forth and responded to the compliment in a neat little speech. He thanked them for it, and gave them a cordial welcome. As Mayor of the city, he welcomed them, and as a citizen of Virginia he was glad to see them. Such reunions of the citizens of the North and the South, as that which resulted from this visit, were conducive to the harmony of the States, and did much to attach them all more strongly to their country and her institutions. Six hearty cheers were given for the Mayor, at the conclusion of his speech, and then the party separated.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Seventh Regiment paraded in Capitol-square. The windows of the Capitol and surrounding buildings were crowded with ladies. The square was full of spectators, and thousands of negroes, who were not permitted inside the railing, were on the sidewalk, without doubt tickled to death with the fine music of the regimental band, and the military display. The regiment was inspected and reviewed by Governor WISE and staff, and then performed a variety of military manœuvres with its usual precision. Their drill called forth loud encomiums from the Virginians. The day was delightfully cool. When the men were dismissed, they were invited to partake of refreshments, which were bountifully supplied beneath the large shade trees near the fountains. The band played while they were partaking.

The Park and many of the houses in the city are decorated in honor of the occasion which has brought the regiment to the city. The following inscriptions are placed over the gates of the Park: Opposite the Governor's house, at the east end, in a semi-circle of red, white and blue, festooned with wreaths, "The Governors of Virginia—the guardians of her rights, the defenders of her honor." At other gates: "The Fourth will never be forgotten by the 7th;" "The Empire State and the Old Dominion, united by the associations of the Past and the bonds of endearing affection;" "Virginia Presidents; let them repose in her soil until they rise in immortality;" "Citizen Soldiers; the only standing army required in a Republican Government;" "Fourth of July and Jefferson; Immortal by his efforts, it gave him immortality;" "The wisdom and valor of Virginia, wrought into immortal bronze by the genius of New-York;" (opposite the Crawford Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON;) "The Governors of Virginia—the guardians of her rights, the defenders of her honor;" "A sister bears the remains to a sister's bosom; it touches the heart."

The Seventh Regiment departs for Washington and Mount Vernon this afternoon, at 8 o'clock. They will sail down the beautiful but crooked James River—one curve in it, between this place and City Point, well called "The Devil's Reach," winds for ten miles round a peninsula, that one might almost throw a stone across—in the *Glen Cove*, to the place where the *Ericsson* was stranded, and now lies at anchor, and thence, on the latter steamer, sail up the Potomac to Washington. The Regiment will not go to Baltimore, although strongly urged to do so. The *Ericsson* was chartered for four days—to Friday at noon—so that they may be expected home by Friday. A great time of it they have been having this afternoon. The principal officers of the Richmond military came to BALLARD's, to take leave of the officers of the Seventh, this afternoon. The latter entertained them, principally with champagne, in one of the reading-rooms. Lieutenant-Colonel LEFFERTS was toasted and loudly called for, and, mounting a chair, he responded with great animation. He expressed the satisfaction which the Seventh Regiment collectively, and he himself individually, felt that they were under to the people and military of Richmond for the sumptuous hospitality which had been extended to them. He knew not what he could say that would adequately express his own and their feelings on this occasion. His Regiment had for five or six years had it in their mind to visit their Southern brethren—and they had always wanted to come to Virginia. They had sought for an occasion on which they could come among them, and when the opportunity presented by the contemplated removal of MONROE's remains was made known to them they seized it and were here. Their treatment here had indeed been kind. They felt that they were among brothers. The only drawback to their enjoyment was the fear that they never could sufficiently repay the kindness of their Virginia friends. Their genial hospitality had warmed up the members of the Seventh, and the day before, at the dinner at the Mill, they had expanded themselves, so to speak, like a chicken on a hot day. He never heard such an infernal noise as they made on that occasion. If their visit was ever returned by the Virginia military, it would be the endeavor of the National Guard in some measure to repay their present obligation. The National Guard were a corps of the great volunteer army of the United States; and he felt that they never did a better volunteer service than they performed in coming to Richmond on this occasion. The Lieut. Col. was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech. He toasted the First Virginia Volunteers, and called on Lieut. Col. CAREY, of that regiment. Lieut. Col. CAREY said he was always glad to respond for the regiment. The National Guard were welcome to Virginia. The Virginians had tried to treat them well because they were noted for standing by the law and order party of the country. He knew that corps had never failed in any duty assigned them yet, and he knew it never would. In conclusion, he toasted

The 7th Regiment of the New-York State Militia—The National Guard.—The first corps of the first City of the first State of the first Nation in the world; always known to the Nation, to-day endeared to Virginia.

Nine cheers were given him. He toasted the American Navy, and called on

Major MUMFORD, who, amid loud cheers, mounted a cane-bottomed rostrum, (otherwise chair.) He said he was in no condition to make a speech; but those who heard, disbelieved what he said on this point long before he had concluded. He compared the 7th Regiment to John Barleycorn, who could not be kept down. The citizens of Virginia had not yet done what they would like to do. He regretted that they must leave so soon. He would like to take them to their Virginia homes; to the inglesides, where cronies meet; show them their sweethearts, their wives, daughters and children. Then they could see and know how Virginians lived. He would never forget his own treatment in New-York. When he stood by the opened grave of MONROE at dawn he felt truly the value of our Union. He toasted "Virginia and New-York," and called on Dr. WOODWARD, of the First Division N. Y. S. M., who made a funny speech about his modesty, said he would always be happy to serve any of them professionally, and after a few further remarks sat down amid laughter and applause. Major ANDERSON, U. S. A., spoke next, then Quartermaster WINCHESTER, who was loudly cheered, and others. The occasion was a pleasant one. The Joint Committee of the New-York Common Council and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE are at this moment dining with Gov. WISE,—too late for an account to be sent by this mail. Intelligence of the death of Councilman JUDSON having arrived, the following resolutions were adopted this morning by the Committee:

Whereas, in the prosecution of our official duties at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, we, a Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York charged with the transmission to his native State of the remains of JAMES MONROE, have been notified of the decease of our late associate Councilman WILLIAM W. JUDSON, therefore

Resolved, That we here appropriate from our active employment a brief moment for the expression of our high consideration of the virtues of our departed brother, and our true sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, and a copy thereof be sent to the widow of the deceased.
Signed, T. W. ADAMS, Chairman; S. A. BUNCE, Secretary.

C.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

We have our files of the *Correio Mercantil* to the 28th May.

The news is destitute of importance.

The principal topic of discussion was the navigation of the Paraná, and the Ministerial project of establishing a naval dépôt at the confluence of the Teito with that river. The opinions of the engineers on the improvement of the navigation are published.

Exchange on London was selling at 25⅛d., and on Havre at 388@395 rs., at 90 days. Brazilian ounces were selling at 30$500.

The survey of the track of the railroad from Nitherohy to Campos has been completed.

Both branches of the Legislature were discussing the response to the Imperial speech. The Ministry was regarded as controlling a large majority in either House. The attacks of the oppositoin were chiefly directed at the state of relations with the Oriental Republic and Paraguay.

A large body of emigrants destined for the Colony of PEDRO II, had arrived from Hamburg, in the Bark *William Tell*. They were chiefly laborers, from Prussia, Hesse, and Holstein.

The shipments of Coffee from the 1st to the 27th of May, amounted to 61,485 bags.

From Jamaica.

By the schooner *Seaman*, from St. Ann's Bay, we have Kingston dates of the 17th of June. The papers are quite bare of interest. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of the 16th, immediately succeeding an intensely hot day, and tremendous falls of rain. No damage seems to have resulted. Schooner *Emily Kerr*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 11th.

A Convention of the publishers of the newspapers of Maine was held at Augusta, July 1, to devise measures for the pecuniary advancement of the newspapers of the State.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ A Card.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of
FINE SILVER WARE
is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,
of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.
Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.
DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ A Very Rich Perfume For the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
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Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st. Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED

DUNCAN—BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev Dr. Crocker, of St. John's Church, Providence, DAVID DUNCAN to FANNIE, daughter of Nathaniel Bloodgood.

LEONARD—HINCKLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, Mr. LOUIS A. LEONARD to Miss LILLA E., daughter of Asa Hinckley.

WALSH—TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 6, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Edward de Zeng, J. THOMAS WALSH to MARY TOWNSEND, second daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend.

CONANT—HEDGES.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 6 by the Rev. W. S. Leavitt, AMOS CONANT, of Nashua, N. H., to ELIZABETH A., daughter of S. Hedges, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

JESUP.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 7, S. B. SHERWOOD JESUP, youngest son of the late Charles Jesup, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 15 East 33d-st., without further invitation.

FOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 7, of inflammatory rheumatism, after a short illness, Miss MARY FOX.

Her funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of George Armstrong, No. 65 Pike st. Her friends and relatives, and the relatives and friends of Geo. Armstrong, are invited to attend.

KINSEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 7, of consumption, Miss ISABELLA KINSEY, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary A. and the late Wm. A. Kinsey, aged 23 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 134 Eldridge-st., corner of Delancey, without further invitation.

STOHLMANN.—In this City, on Monday, July 5, EMMA W., youngest child of Fredk. A. and Julie Stohlmann, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—Drowned, on Monday, July 5, while bathing in the Mohawk, at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD, Jr., son of the Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca Lockwood, in his 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 South 4th st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 7, LILLY THEODOSIA, youngest daughter of Dr. W. C. and E. A. BENEDICT, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 394 Atlantic-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

GIBBS.—In Williamsburg, at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. Bates, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. JULIA E., wife of the late Capt. Saml. Gibbs, U. S. A., in the 80th year of her age.

Without a struggle or a groan, she fell asleep.

PATTERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, June 30, CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Patterson.

AFTER AN OLD RHYMER.

Do, my friend, now do be quiet;
While I listen to a story
Full of beauty, full of terror,
Told by one we all have heard of,
Told by one whose laurels glitter
By the wreaths of mighty [illegible]
He will paint for us the Ocean,
Calm or lashed to awful fury;
He will lead his glorious Hero
Through a thousand bold adventures;
He will take our hushed hearts captive
With his large, miraculous tussles;
He will make us lose all trouble
Stirring up our noblest passions—
Master of the passions, COBB!
Monarch mid Romancers, COBB!
Seated on his throne, the LEDGER,
Heart-entrancing, wondrous COBB!

AFTER MILTON.

O thou that with Romancer's glory crowned,
Lookest from thy sole dominion like the god
Of Fiction's world; at whose sight all the ones
Who in that world are somewhat flourishing,
Hide their diminished heads; to thee I call,
And with a friendly voice, and add thy name,
O COBB! to tell thee how I love thy tales,
Told in the NEW-YORK LEDGER time ago;
And now I see thee in the LEDGER stand
Once more preëminent—O, thrilling COBB!
Worthy as Milton's Sun of grateful praise!

AFTER POLLOCK.

There is an awful silence in the sky,
When full of wondrous thoughts and light supreme,
A Star comes up in golden prophecy.
There is an awful silence in the world,
When full of wondrous deeds and interest deep,
Cliffs following cliffs and billows roaring wild,
Swords clashed on swords, and brow to brow opposed,
A Tale comes up to hushed Manhattan,
And its thousand see, in plumed Romance,
Their favorite SYLVANUS COBB again—
COBB in the LEDGER with a Tale again!

AFTER BYRON.

Feminine.

She walks in beauty like the night
Of starry climes and cloudless skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright,
Meet in her aspect and her eyes,
But mellowed to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

Masculine.

He sails in power like the storm
That beats on Alcion's towering shore,
And valor plumes the Rover's form
That bright-eyed woman must adore,
While COBB with his old accents warm,
Speaks in the LEDGER one tale more.

Chorus.

Speak on! speak on, Romancer bold!
Love, Chivalry and Action thine:
For thee the sea flags are unrolled,
And thine the blue eternal brine,
Sounding its music, deep and old,
Within the Story's stirring line.

AFTER SOMEBODY.

I'm weary with mountain, I'm weary with vale,
Though the feeling a notion may be;
O, give me a vessel! O, give me a sail!
And hurrah for a cruise on the sea!
How the breezes will play on my pale, weary brow!
How the billows will dance on my path!
What a freshness will breathe over taffrail and prow,
Though the hurricane comes in its wrath!

But, "A helmsman! a helmsman!" I lustily cry,
"Ho! a helmsman!—I never could steer;
By myself I would quail at a cloud in the sky,
And on ocean at last find a bier!"
Hark! an answering voice—"I am ready, my boy,
For my home is where wild billows bob!
Will you take me again in your gallant employ
With a will, thou invincible COBB?"

And the NEW-YORK LEDGER is the vessel, and the grand, beautiful Ocean of Romance the cruising ground, and the brave and the lovely my companions, who number several millions, for the LEDGER accommodates that number of passengers. The vessel starts to-day on her voyage.

AFTER THE OTHER MAN.

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the winds and tempests rave,
And the scattered waters leap,
O, a time with the Rover bold,
Where the billows rise and bob,
If you'll only give to me
For a comrade, thrilling COBB!

What a joyous cruise is ours!
How delightful we will float
O'er the soul entrancing sea
With the LEDGER for our boat,
As the curlews round us scream,
And the billows rise and bob,
While we listen to a yarn
From the thrilling lips of COBB!

AFTER LONGFELLOW.

Listen to a tale of England,
Of the wondrous, brave old England—
Brave although the Yankees licked her,
To the tune of Yankee Doodle,
Yankee Doodle with its movement
Grand as music from a jewsharp
Played on by a Belgic giant,
By a rampant Belgic giant!

Who can tell a tale of England?
Who is willing? Who is able?
He who wields a pen so daring;
You would think it surely plucked from
Wing of some tremendous eagle
Playing with the blast and thunder:
He who has a facile fancy,
Facile as the curls of Beauty
Tossed about by southern zephyrs:
He who still to *fact* is wedded
In old Truth's majestic Temple.

Who is willing? Who is able?
Who but he, the crown'd Romancer—
Dashing, flashing, fearless, peerless
COBB!
Sparkling, darkling, pouring, soaring,
Never snoring COBB!
Would you see him? Would you hear him?
Read the LEDGER—Bonner's LEDGER—
Glorious LEDGER with its COBB!

AFTER BARRY CORNWALL.

I fearless walk my bounding deck;
I fling my banner to the breeze;
For me, for me a gallant bark,
And life upon the seas.
I laugh amid the howling storm;
I shout to every flashing cloud—
Nor quail, as others quail, before
The tempest's lurid shroud!

O man is for high action made—
For deeds his muscle, nerve and soul,
And therefore I rejoice where'er
The mountain billows roll:
Dash on, dash on, ye crested waves!
For I, o'er every foe elate,
Feel that I'm worthy here to be
Old Ocean's mighty mate!

For the extraordinary adventure of the extraordinary person who might have sung these extraordinary stanzas, see the extraordinary LEDGER in which the extraordinary Romancer, Mr. COBB, is just commencing a new extraordinary Story.

AFTER DIBDEN.

Sea Rover! Sea Rover, sailing wide ocean over,
What triumph I see in your eye,
As you make the wild billow your glorious pillow,
Or dash with the hurricane by!

Sea Rover! Sea Rover! sailing wide ocean over,
Why glitters such joy in your eye?
Do you think of your childhood, the cliff and the wildwood?
Or, say is the enemy nigh?

I think not of childhood—the cliff, or the wildwood—
There only for tear and for sob;
But I think of what glory I shall have in the story
Of thrilling, unparalleled COBB!

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S OPINION OF IT.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never hath the LEDGER read,
At evening to his fireside band?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
Carrying a LEDGER in his hand?

If such there be, go mark him well;
For him no sweetheart's raptures swell—
For him no wife's or children's smile
Will the weary evening hours beguile.
High though his office, proud his name,
Brisk his business as wish can claim,
Despite his office, power, and pelf,
The blockhead, centered all in self,
When to his breakfast he comes down,
All lolling in his dressing-gown,
Shall drink cold coffee every morn,
Nor comfort take, except "in a horn,"
While his wife shall to the newsman fly,
And with her own pence the LEDGER buy.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE.
One vol. 12 mo, 288 pages,
Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
CONTAINING
One large steel-plate map.
Seventy separate maps.
An index of Telegraphic Stations.
The latest Time Tables.
Through Routes from the East to the West with maps.
Interesting reading matter.
No traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take.
D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH
APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE PLEASURE TOURIST to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.
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APPLETON'S COMPLETE HAND BOOK for the whole United States, with full descriptions of the important points of interest, with Routes, Maps &c. $2.
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Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES!
The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but done no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

COBB'S NEW SEA STORY.

Oh, EMMA the fair and GLENDOWER the brave
Are the hero and heroine of COBB's new Sea Story,
Which, where'er the Star-Spangled Banner doth wave,
Will add to the author's already great glory.
While the brave and the fair
Who have four cents to spare,
Will the NEW-YORK LEDGER buy,
That's for sale everywhere.
And read, while the Summer boughs over them wave,
Of EMMA the fair and GLENDOWER the brave.

Oh, then let us haste by the dawn's early light,
For the story that all are so earnestly reading,
Whose pages enchain us from morning till night—
The bright scenes each other so swiftly succeeding.
While the incidents rare,
And the heroine so fair,
Give proof in each line
That our COBB is still there.
Oh, then let us read, though loud the winds rave,
Of EMMA the fair and GLENDOWER the brave.

Oh, during these dog-days, so awfully hot,
'Tis only when one is the LEDGER perusing,
That he forgets to sigh for some cool, shady spot,
Where, all the long Summer day, he could lie snoozing.
But in the LEDGER so rare,
Which is manag'd with such care,
There's no paper on earth
That can with it compare.
We can read, though around us the fierce mad dogs rave,
Of EMMA the fair and GLENDOWER the brave.

Oh, the gallant GLENDOWER had many fierce foes,
And the fiercest of all was the bold NORTH SEA ROVER,
But our hero, indignant, with fury arose,
And with his good broadsword the Rover "keeled over."
And away then he did bear
Our heroine so fair,
Notwithstanding his rival,
Earl Stansbury, was there
So then let us shout, and our banners all wave
For EMMA the fair and GLENDOWER the brave.

AFTER—NOT A POET (fortunately)

O, heard ye the shouts of the newsboys this morning,
As it rose on the air so hearty and bold
While the old and the young together came swarming,
To the offices where the last LEDGER is sold?

O, great is the rush to the newspaper sellers!
And loud is the chink of the pennies that fall
Into their till, as "the jolly good fellows"
The LEDGERS hand out at their customers' call.

And why is this rush? and why is this bustle?
And why do the ladies thus mix in the strife?
They sure would not lightly thus struggle and tussle,
To danger exposing their crinoline and life!

The reason is this, that COBB's new SEA STORY
This morning appears in the LEDGER—just out;
And for this do the fair, the young and the hoary
Thus recklessly mingle amidst the wild rout.

This story of COBB's is a Tale of the Ocean,
With it may the mind be of fatigue beguiled;
In every heart must the strongest emotion
Be raised by its scenes of adventure so wild.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is,...900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality, as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S.
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers
Diamond and En'd Watches.	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London Duplex Watches,
	T. F. Cooper Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	Jules Jurgensen Watches,
Gold Lepines.	Independ't Second Watches,
Gold Detached Levers,	

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES.
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ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
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Represented by DAVID RAIT.

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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
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THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

MEAT Tastes Like MEAT,
FISH Tastes Like FISH,
FRUIT Tastes Like FRUIT.
After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers No. 398 Broadway.

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WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
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PORTABLE GAS WORKS.
A SECOND-HAND MACHINE OF THE
MARYLAND PATENT.
In perfect order, for sale at about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Corrected Semi-Monthly. 25 cents.
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THE POCKET CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS, capable of being folded up without disturbing the game. 50 cents.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS,
For sale at Manufacturer's prices Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.
There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing which keeps it cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON:
KISS-ME-QUICK.
Distilled from fragrant Tulips.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE, for the Hair.
KISS-ME-QUICK SAC, for the Bureau.
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Agents:
CAREY, HOWARD & SANGER, New-York.
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Sold everywhere.

ARE YOU PROSTRATED BY THE heat? 'Twill make your nerves like iron. Is your constitution shattered by disease or excess? Are you afflicted by neuralgia, vertigo, delirium tremens, rheumatism, impotency, loss of energy, or any nervous affection? Use Watt's Nervous Antidote. Thousands bless and praise it every day. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., Proprietors, and all druggists. $ per bottle; $9 per dozen.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace. 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, suitable for a small female boarding school, or a few Summer boarders. A healthy location, near water, with from one to twenty acres of land, from ten to forty miles from the City. Call, or address, No. 136 8th-av., over the store.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Amounting at cost, in Paris, to over a Million Francs!
Those most Renowned Fabricants,
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JAQUES LAMONTAINE.

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution, at the commodious and elegant store,

No. 361 Broadway,

between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

for the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, August 2, the prices, in most cases, will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners' and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE,

who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists, in part, of

One thousand handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $8.

Eight hundred handsome, deep-flounced Silk Mantillas, at $10.

Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.

ALSO—Upwards of five thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two and three flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $60.

ALSO,
Magnificent Real-Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Real Thread Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Points,
Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.

Wholesale buyers can only be waited upon previous to 10 in the morning.

TERMS—Strictly cash, on or before delivery.

Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.

WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS
at a reduction of 40 per cent,
Will commence on TUESDAY, July 6,
At No. 415 Broadway,
One door from Canal-st.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
SOLID SILK MANTILLAS.
SILK AND NET MANTILLAS.
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
READ LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
and a superb assortment of
SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
entirely new in style, and at very low prices.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

NEW SARATOGA ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
in white, black and mixed colors.
ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLE,
and different from any in the market,
will be on sale this week,
at BULPIN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY.
REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF MANTILLAS!

W. B. MACKENZIE, on and after the 4th day of July, will offer all of his extensive stock of French Mantillas, together with his own well-known styles, at

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST,

to make room for fall and winter importations. The following may be found among his varied styles and descriptions of goods—to wit:

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of thirty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,

those desirous of making purchases will do well to call at the well known Emporium,

Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-STREET.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
REAL FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, now selling, at the Close of the Season,
For less than cost of Importation.
REAL FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS at less than manufacturers' prices. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASK Irish linens, table cloths, table-napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, denims, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above.
Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame LEWENBERG & CO., at the only dépôt, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., east side, have the infallible property of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable to every lady's toilet.

Having analysed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently may be used upon the skin with good effect.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER.
No. 535 Broadway.

JENKS' JAPAN BLACKING.—A NEW AND valuable article of liquid blacking to clean kid and morocco shoes, for boat makers to clean new work, for India rubber shoes and cloth, for harness, trunks, carriage tops, iron ware, &c. It leaves a brilliant gloss without rubbing, and dries in three minutes. Price 25 cents a bottle. It is put up for the trade in 1 dozen boxes, and is for sale by the gallon or barrel by the manufacturer. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned is the owner of the copyright of a work entitled "NOBODY'S CHILD," and that he has never transferred or assigned the same. Any party publishing the said work, without his consent, will incur the penalty prescribed by law.

CHARLES BURDETT.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM engine boilers 30 inches in diameter and from 30 to 34 feet long. Address Box No. 2,895 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and pies; has a good boy of 14 years who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; he is very intelligent and willing; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has got the very best of reference where she lived for over two years, leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at her present place, No. 20 West 31st st.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, STEADY GIRL, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses in the best style; would assist as lady's maid; is educated and respectful, and will be found attentive and anxious to please. No objection to travel or the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Cuts and fits children's clothes, is a competent shirtmaker, quick at the needle. Will take $3 a week or $8 a month. City or country. Also a cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style. Baking. Wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; UNDERstands the care of a baby from its birth, can do plain sewing, and do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has no objection to go to the country or travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., two pairs of stairs, back room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST REspectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 13 Jersey st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is a neat plain sewer, and kind among children. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 105 10th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

HELP WANTED

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted, for the Pacific Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November, by the time the refinery will get to work. Applicants for the various situations may apply through the Post-Office or care Belgian Consulate. CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 650 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business perfectly in all its parts, and is entirely temperate. An English or Scotchman preferred. One who has not had a situation in this country, no objection if they have good recommendation. Apply at J. B. BREWSTER'S, Carriage maker, No. 396 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LAD IN AN AGricultural warehouse; one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Salary first year, $50. Address, with reference, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family, must be a good washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; wages $5. Apply at No. 36 Orchard-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands waiting in a dining room; also a good laundress. None others need apply, unless they understand their business, at No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. Apply in handwriting of applicant, giving references and naming amount of salary required. Address C. M. & B., Box No. 173 Times office.

WANTED—IN A MEDICINE STORE—A SINGLE man; must be active and steady. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF an organ occasionally in an Episcopal Church in this City. Those only familiar with the service need apply. Compensation moderate. Address a line to T. C., No. 382 Canal-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SOPRANO AND AN ALTO FOR A church in this City. Salaries $300 and $200. Address, with name and direction, to L. G. D., care of Mr. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 16 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, hoisting, water and steam machinery; also in overseeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country reference given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. He has got the best of City references for the last six years. He is sober, honest and trustworthy, and is worthy of entire confidence. He is disengaged on account of the family he lived with going to the country for the Summer. He has no objection to going to the country. You will find me worthy of a call. Leave a note at Mr. RODGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. R. JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter, by a young man with undoubted reference from former employers, in either city or country; knows his duties in every respect, minds his horses, and turns his carriage out in the neatest style. As a porter he is strong, active and willing, and can procure ample security for anything intrusted to his care. Apply at DISNEY'S Saddler's store, No. 125 4th av.

WANTED—BY A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE young man, a situation; is a first rate groom, and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is able and willing to work by the month or year; distance or location no objection; a steady home, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and industry. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful, as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 Times office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND COMPETENT Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver; is also, a good vegetable gardener and a very useful man about any gentleman's place. Has lived the last two years in his last place, and highly recommended. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen or address WAITER, No. 827 Broadway, bookstore, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with good references. The man as coachman and gardener, his wife as chambermaid and laundress or seamstress, or would go as cook, washer and ironer. Will go to the country. Apply for three days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Protestant Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address H. W., Box No. 116 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a single Scotchman. Has had many years experience in this country, and can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address J. K., at Smith's seed store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who understands the care and management of horses, and has driven in the City for the last two years. Can be seen at No. 389 9th av., till engaged; 3d floor, back room, corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man; understands gardening, and is a very careful driver; can give the best references for industry and fitness. Address JOHN, Box No. 186 Times office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. S., No. 838 Broadway, corner of 19th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver; good reference given. Address J. K., Coachman, No. 345 7th-av.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, Times Office.

BOARDING

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 4, where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a small family at $3 per week. No. 36 South 5th st., near 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate, and the location not above Bleecker-st., nor east of Broadway. Arrangements can be made for one year, if suited. Address, stating the terms per week, L., Box No. 168 Times office. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD AND A COMFORTABLY FURnished room wanted by a gentleman, in a Christian family where they live well, have good society, and dine at 6, or thereabouts. Address C. X., Box No. 201 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A RARE OPPORtunity for a few select boarders in a private family; for health and scenery it cannot be surpassed in this or any other country. Inquire at No. 46 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, one large and one small, on 1st or 2d floor, with early breakfast and meals on Sunday, for three gentlemen, near Wall or South Ferry. State terms and particulars to G. D., Box No. 1,321, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARDING.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman and his wife wish to obtain rooms and board in a small family, in the vicinity of the Church of the Messiah, situate in Adelphi st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Address at once, Box No. 218 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer a fine suite of rooms furnished, on second floor, and two rooms above, with breakfast and tea if desired, and dinner on Sundays, to gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

NO. 132 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One of the pleasantest and coolest locations in the City.—An elegant front room and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first class board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Cooking all domestic.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH THE very best recommendations, desires to take a room and board in an American family, living between Broadway and 6th av., from 8th to 20th sts. Terms to be moderate. Address U. C., Box No. 94, with full particulars.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 Times office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 143 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-st., with board or without—convenient to Broadway—to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, ONE OR TWO rooms, with partial board, in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Clinton avs. Address Box No. 3,460, New-York Post-Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor, handsomely furnished with or without partial board. Apply at No. 33 East 28th-st. Terms reasonable.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place; furnished or unfurnished; with or without partial board.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 to $16 50.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10¾ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished, located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. W. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING—IN AN ENGLISH family of reference, at Red Bank. Is a place, celebrated as free from fever, ague and musquitoes. To be had, a large double bedded room, and one or two small rooms, in a rural, shady cottage, close to landing. Vegetable garden, sea-water bathing, fishing, &c.; country beautiful; a cow will be kept; distance 25 miles; boats, (daily,) 25 cents. Address COMFORT, Box No. 3,098, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDERS WANTED.—Eight or ten persons can obtain board at a farmhouse situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from a dépôt, where the principal trains stop three or four times a day. All the butter, milk and vegetables used made and grown on the farm. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. TUTHILL, No. 405 4th st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 Times office, stating terms and location.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 23 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from seashore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE IN MUNICH, BAVARIA.—This first-rate and superior hotel has recently been new furnished throughout, and will be found deserving the greatest praise.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, wife, servant, and two children, within 20 miles of the City, on some railroad or steamboat route. Address Box No. 608 Post-Office.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 186 Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A practical medium for supplying schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers and professors for any department of literature and sciences. Especial attention paid to the Department of Music. Parents supplied with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers furnished with positions. REFERENCES.—Faculty of Amherst College, Massachusetts; Dr. Lowell Mason, Professor Geo. F. Root, Professor A. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn; Principals of Normal Musical Institute, North Reading, Massachusetts. We have orders for the following teachers: three for music (vocal and instrumental) for Tennessee; one for Florida; two gents as assistant principals, and a professor of mathematics and astronomy. Also, three gents for music. Apply immediately.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, Times office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 289 Broadway.—Teachers of suitable qualifications constantly wanted in the different States, for families and schools. Principals, trustees and parents supplied (gratis) with efficient teachers, tutors or governesses, for any department of Instruction and for any section of the Union. Principals, generally, will accommodate parents, guardians and pupils, about selecting schools, by forwarding to us their circulars and catalogues. See Tribune of June 22d and July 3d, in addition to those vacancies. A French gentleman is wanted to teach Latin and Greek, in a Seminary. For circulars, address RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A SITUAtion in a Seminary or Academy as an assistant teacher of the English branches, by a lady who is a graduate of a first-class institution, and who has had five years' experience in teaching; good reference given. Address, immediately, HISTORIA, Times office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 Times office, stating salary, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as daily or resident governess in a school or private family. Teaches the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 111, Times office.

FURNITURE

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice, at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth, a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier-mirrors, marble-top etagere centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads, and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house, No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A small private family, about leaving the country, would dispose of their furniture at a great reduction from cost; it is all of very best makers, and been but one year in careful use. No. 53 West 41st st., 2d door west of 7th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at:

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:59 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 17. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 10th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 o'clock. Passage and freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, at the office on the dock.

FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS from New-York to New Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night, at 11. No charge for Berths.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.......July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 5, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 5, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 6, for Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, St'r LEADER, from L. Branch, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 6, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Wednes'y, July 7, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 8, 5¾ A. M.
Thursday July 8, 2½ P. M.	Friday, July 9, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 9, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10, 6½ A. M.

Fare 25 cents.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Haight's line of stages connect for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, July 7, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 7...4 P. M.
Thursday, July 8, 1 P. M.	Thursday, July 8..4½ P. M.
Friday, July 9... 1½ P. M.	Friday, July 9...4½ P. M.
Saturday, July 10, for Highlands Ocean House, and Red Bank.........9 A. M.	Saturday, July 10 4½ P. M.
Sat., July 10, do. do. 1½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wed'day, July 7..3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 7..10½ A. M.
Thursday, July 8..3 P. M.	Thursday, July 8.. 6 P. M.
Friday, July 9..4 P. M.	Friday, July 9.. 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 10..	Saturday, July 10.. 6 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood........6:30 A. M.
Great Neck........5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove.........7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point.......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point.......7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove.........6:00 P. M.	Great Neck........7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood........6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock.......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7¼, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9¾ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Captain T. R. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson st. every morning at 8 o'clock. Sundays at 7, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; stopping at Amos-st. each way.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR land in Wisconsin, unincumbered, and near Stevens' Point, on the Wisconsin River. Address W. P., box No. 171, Times Office.

COW FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR ANIMAL OF the Alderney breed, with calf two months old; has been kept as a pet for family use. Apply to A. C. RICHARDS, No. 37 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 9 at 11½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st., a choice lot of liquors and wines from a family grocery store, to close the concern, consisting of Belle Fleur Brandy, Pale Hennessey do., Madeira, Port and Sherry, Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c., all of the best quality.

At 12 o'clock,

at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., sale of furs, damaged on the voyage of importation, and sold for account of whom it may concern, consisting of beaver skins, coon ditto, mink, gray fox, wild cat, otter, badger, and other valuable skins.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom 382 Houston-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, by virtue of two executions, one good iron safe, one counting-house desk, writing table, letter press, one French clock, cost $80; household furniture, two mirrors, and ten demijohns liquors. JOSEPH REID, IRA C. PIERSON, Constables.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 38 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKS, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 51th st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

RENT FOR BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNER of a first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located, between Madison and 4th avs., newly painted, in perfect order throughout, will rent the same to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. Reference given and required. Address LIVINGSTON, *Times* office. Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—WARREN-STREET.—THE TWO elegant five story white-marble front stores, with sub-cellars Nos 45 and 47 Warren-st., south side, between Church-st. and College-place. These stores are each 25x75 feet, covering the entire lots, built in the very best manner, and are now leased at $9 000 per annum. They will be sold together. The ground is owned by Trinity Church, and is under lease of 20 years with a renewal of 21 years on No 47. Ground rent $1,254 per annum each. The property is very desirable and well worth the attention of buyers. Terms easy. For full particulars, &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, whose family is small, wishes to rent a small house in the upper part of the City. To suit him, it must be located in a good neighborhood, west of 4th-av., and south of 34th-st.; must be in good order, have gas, bath, &c., and have a large yard. Parties having such a one to let will please address, stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c., GERMANIA, Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUtiful country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, containing thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house in first-rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Within an hour's ride of Brooklyn ferry, containing 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, large house, with all modern improvements; or would be exchanged for a good house and a few lots of ground on the line of railroad from Fulton Ferry. Will be let low to a suitable tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 29 Burling slip.

FOR LEASE FOR TWO YEARS, AND possession given in the course of a few weeks, one of the most beautiful country residences facing the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. The house is commodious and has all the modern improvements; abundantly supplied with spring water, stable, carriage and out-houses, very complete; fine pond and ice house on the place. The lawn, garden and orchard comprises 8 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 271 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the southern part of Westchester county, 12 miles from Madison Square, with 30 acres of land. This place has all the romance and elegant improvements for a gentleman's residence. It is seldom a place of this character is offered for sale. A note addressed to COUNTRY, Box No. 139, *Times* office, will bring about an interview.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. *Price*, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY, seventeen miles from New York, and 2½ miles from Patterson; said farm consists of eighty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of C. L. BATES, No. 114 4th av.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING EIGHTY acres, situated two miles from Peekskill. Land good and buildings ordinary. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or D. C. BRIGGS, No. 41 Park-row.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$160,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange place, New York.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c.,—are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 3d inst.
J. N. PERKINS.

DUBUQUE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Road will be paid on presentation to the Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$2,000 WANTED ON PROPERTY worth five times the amount, located near Cleveland, Ohio. Bondsman perfectly good here. Address W. A. S., Box No. 174, this office.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES purchased by E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$35 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF June 29, at Pollock's Weehawken Pavilion, a ladies' gold and blue enameled WATCH, with diamonds on one side and chain attached. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 5 River Terrace, Hoboken, or at No. 354 West-st., corner of Clarkson, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN TWENTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-wheel PERAMBULATOR, or child's carriage, with enameled cloth top, double side-joints, trimmed with green inside. Woodwork painted black and striped. Any one finding the same, and returning it to No. 39 West 24th-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS S. LITTLE & CO., Nos 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Dowding,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
A. Townsend,
D. D. Smith,
S. V. Hoffman,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Dennis Duer,
Jno Steward, Jr.,
R. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
E. C. Center,
F. G. Foster,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. A. C. Gray.
Josiah Oakes,
Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
J. W. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
Geo. T. Adee,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. A. Delano,
J. Howland,
Rob S. Hone,
J. P. G. Foster,

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $3 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on July 1, next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY July 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before July 10, next, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICORD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., July 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the Dry Dock Bank.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.
THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25, 1858.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half, ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive,
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal Bank and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the Agency in this City at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 2.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE WILLIAMSBURG City Bank will pay a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock on and after 8th July inst. at the Banking house.
GEORGE FIELD, Cashier.
JULY 6, 1858.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL..............................$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER...................$250,000.
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.,

Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 CHATHAM SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-STREET.—At an election held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

ISAAC O. BARKER,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN H. BOWIE,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
DAVID H. M'ALPIN,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN ROBINSON,
THOMAS WALLACE,
WILLIAM PEET,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN ASH,
JONATHAN PURDY,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,
JOHN W. KETCHAM,
M. STEPHENSON,
JACOB MILLER,
JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
HARRISON HALL,
WILLIAM SIMPSON,
JAMES L. STEWART,
JOHN PETTGREW,
CHAS. D. BAILEY,
JAMES DAVIS,
A. S. SCRIBNER,
W. H. ADAMS,
EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JOSEPH ROSE,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on the same day, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously re-elected President and JOHN W. KETCHAM Vice President. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St Louis. JAMES M CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER tackle, apparel and furniture; 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to
J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

$4,000 OR $5,000 CAPITAL WANTED—Active or silent—to invest in a legitimate and honorable manufacturing business. Goods manufactured are wanted by every dry goods house in the City. It can be shown that there is no risk, and that the amount invested can be realized in six months. Address, with real signature, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 189, this office.

BOOTS AND SHOES WANTED.—FOR SALE, one or more houses in Brooklyn, for boots and shoes, suitable for the retail trade. The houses are well built, and in a good neighborhood, and will be sold at a fair price. For further particulars apply to S. B. TURNER, No. 381 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN HAVING the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 6-7, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURER and importer of French Bags, &c., has opened to-day, another case of very fine French Bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use, wholesale and retail. No. 66 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*.

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicétre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, PECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable REMEDY combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles $5.

DR. B. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above speciality in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diploma in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins, Rev. George Montgomery.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, be will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH H. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June 1858.
je3 law6wTh* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb 3, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.
JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., in New-York.
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.
ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
GEORGE MYGATT,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN INGRAHAM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.
ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
JOHN INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HIRAM CHAPIN, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. THOMAS HOWARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers and JACOB J. BANTA, under the firm of BANTA, PANGBURN & SCOTT, in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in oils, &c., at No. 87 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, has been and is hereby dissolved.
CHARLES T. PANGBURN,
MARTIN A. SCOTT.
Dated New-York, July 3, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day associated themselves together under the name and firm of WEED & WILSON, for the purpose of conducting the business of importing and dealing in fancy goods, small wares &c.
WILLIAM C. WEED,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. HENRY A. WILSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 18 Cliff st.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. JOHN H. SCOTT.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON..........$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON......................10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2 000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK MARES, 6 years old, 15 hands high, thoroughly broke, and warranted sound and kind in every respect; are good road horses, and for family driving cannot be surpassed. Can be seen at F. J. Nodine's stables, in Pierrepont, near Fulton st., Brooklyn, until sold; and in front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-st., on Friday, from 11 till 2 o'clock. For further particulars, apply to
S. WORTHINGTON, No. 141 Maiden lane.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Common Council—Death of Councilman Judson.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at noon on Tuesday, it being understood that the necessity arose from the decease, the day previously, of Councilman Wm. W. Judson, of the Fourth Senatorial District, and for the purpose of making the necessary official preparations for his funeral.

The President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., took the Chair. Nine members of the Board were present.

The Clerk recited a communication from his Honor the Mayor, informing the Board of their loss, and suggesting that proper steps be taken to note it.

Councilman Brady offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the will of Divine Providence, our esteemed friend and ex-member of the Common Council, Wm. Wallace Judson, from the Fourth Senatorial District, has been removed from our midst, after long suffering and tedious illness; and

Whereas, Our worthy and respected representative of the Seventh Ward has served with faithfulness and integrity his constituents, and obtained from them by his peculiarly characteristic urbanity of manner and noble disposition, their warm attachment; and whereas, we, as associates, holding daily converse and counsel, can feelingly sympathise in the loss of our beloved companion, and bearing testimony to the prompt and zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, do hereby

Resolve, That while we submit to the will and dispensation of a Divine Providence in the removal of our friend and companion, W. Wallace Judson, we do most mournfully realize the loss we have sustained and the sorrowful affliction which has befallen the Common Council and all who knew him; and, therefore, esteem the lamented dead, and resolve that the Common Council sympathise with the bereaved family, and, in consideration of our respect for his memory, will attend the funeral with staves of office draped in black. That the City flag be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral, and that a Committee of five be appointed by this Board, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee from the Board of Aldermen, to make all necessary preparations and arrangements.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed, duly authenticated and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Councilman Arcularius seconded the resolutions in a graceful and appropriate eulogy upon the private and public worth of the deceased. They were carried unanimously.

Upon which the Board adjourned until next day, being the day of the interment.

Similar proceedings were had by the Board of Aldermen at the same hour.

Hose Company No. 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your issue of this morning you say that the Firemen's riot on Monday was commenced by the runners of Engine Company No. 44 and of Hose Company No. 4.

This, as far as Hose Company No. 4 is concerned, is incorrect. We have no runners, and have allowed none on our rope since the resolution was passed by the Board of Foremen to abolish them. The plain facts of the case are these. In going to the fire in the Bowery we got behind Engine Company No. 44, in Second-street, and was passing them when they run us in, and struck three or four of our members. The only fighting done by us was in self-defence. We have always borne the name of a quiet and peaceable Company, and have never had any complaints made against us before the Fire Commissioners.

None regret the occurrence of the riot more than the MEMBERS OF HOSE CO. NO. 4.

Commissioners of Health.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday forenoon, Ponce, P. R., Cienfuegos and Trinidad de Cuba were declared infected ports, and directions were given that rigid quarantine should be placed on all vessels arriving from those places.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Noted Burglar—Chapter of Burglaries.—Between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, as Officer Understiller, of the Second Ward, was passing through John-street he saw the store door of A. S. Barnes & Co., Book Publishers, No. 51 John-street, slightly ajar. Thinking that no one but a crazy author would be submitting a manuscript work for publication at this dubious hour of night, the officer concluded to take a look into the premises. On going inside he distinctly heard the sound of hastily retreating footsteps, and by pushing on in the direction of the sound at length came close upon a fellow in a corner of the cellar. Collaring the intruder he fetched him into the street, and under the glare of a gas lamp discovered the person of a noted burglar named James Wilson. He took his prisoner to the Station-house, and on being searched there was found on him a full kit of burglar's tools, all nearly new and in splendid working condition. He was conveyed yesterday morning to the Police head-quarters, and his daguerreotype taken as an additional ornament to the Rogues' Gallery, after which he was marched to the Tombs, and committed to answer a charge of burglary. The prisoner formerly traveled with the noted Bill Hogar, who is now serving out a three years' term in Sing Sing.

The store No. 339 Canal-street was entered by burglars, Tuesday night, and a large quantity of jewelry worked in hair stolen. The place was entered by turning the key with nippers. The burglars escaped with their booty. A young man, giving his name as Henry Findout, was discovered at 3 yesterday morning, by a Tenth Ward officer, trying to enter the clothing store of William H. Salter, No. 12 Bowery. A lock-pick and jimmy were found in his possession. He was locked up by Justice Brennan to answer. George Regnor and Phillip Herr, two boys, about 15 years of age, were arrested yesterday morning, by the Second Ward Police, charged with breaking into the store of William Rose, No. 91 William-street, and stealing $100 worth of jewelry and portemonnaies.

Arrests by the Harbor Police.—William Reid, mate of the brig *Caroni*, was arrested yesterday morning by the Harbor Police, charged with stealing a quantity of provisions from the brig and trying to sell them. Two men, giving their names as William Burns and John Conway, were found with a small boat full of sailor's baggage. Being unable to account satisfactorily for the possession of the same, the boat and contents were moored into the Harbor Police Dock, and the two men detained for examination. Patrick Ranigan and Patrick Mansion were arrested having about 150 pounds of sugar in their possession, which they said they bought of a schooner in Brooklyn.

The Seventeenth Ward Stabbing Case.—Richard Leisly, who was stabbed on Monday while standing in the door of his residence, No. 192 East Eleventh-street, by John Donnolly, was alive yesterday, but his condition is still regarded as very critical. Coroner Hills took his *ante mortem* examination yesterday. His statement corroborates the facts already published in the Times. He says he never saw Donnolly before the latter stabbed him, and that he gave him not the slightest provocation for the assault. Donnolly is still locked up in the Essex Market Prison to await the result of Leisly's injuries.

Dishonest Domestic and a Widow's Reward.—Mrs. Ellen Andrews, a widow lady, residing in Stamford, Connecticut, had a watch valued at $200, a relic of her deceased husband, stolen from her house while she was at church. She suspected her servant, Mary McMurry, of the theft, and discharged her. After Mary had gone away, she felt so desirous of regaining possession of the watch, that she came to New-York after the girl, but found she had gone to work near Goshen, to which place she immediately followed her, accompanied by an officer. The girl confessed the theft, and stated that she had buried it in Mrs. Andrew's garden, which proved to be correct. Yesterday the derelict servant was taken to Stamford for trial.

A New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit threes on the Jersey City Bank made their appearance in this City yesterday. A man giving his name as James McClarden, was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward for attempting to pass some of the bills, and $60 of the spurious issue were found in his possession. A telegraphic message was sent from the headquarters to each Station-house and the police instructed to put storekeepers and others on their guard.

Counterfeit Money.—Margaret O'Reilly, an Irish woman living in Avenue A, near Seventeenth-street, was locked up yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Bass River Bank, of Bellville, Mass. She first enticed another Irish woman and a child to attempt to pass the bill. A large quantity of this money is said to be manufactured, but that the counterfeiters became frightened and did not venture to put much of it in circulation.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.—An inquest was held by Coroner Perry, at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, on the bodies of George M. Gidney and John McShaffer, who were killed on Monday afternoon by being run over at Sixty-eighth-street by two trains of the Hudson River Railroad coming from opposite directions. The following is the substance of the testimony and the verdict in the case:

Anthony Clarke testified that there was a large picnic party assembled on Monday in the vicinity of where this accident occurred; to prevent any person being injured by the passing trains he was sent there by the Railroad Company; at a few minutes after four o'clock the express train from the City came in sight, and he immediately warned every body to get off the tracks; at the same time a train advanced from the opposite direction; he saw three persons between the tracks as the trains met, and the next thing he heard was that two men had been run over; the trains were running at their usual speed.

James Doherty, flagman, testified that the tracks were covered with people as the trains hove in sight, he raised his flag—the engineer whistled, and every needed precaution was taken to prevent running over persons; being a gala day an unusual number of men were employed to keep the track clear.

Frank Oakley testified that, as the two trains were approaching Sixty-eighth street, three men were standing on the track at that point; they were busily talking, and paid no attention to the engine whistling and other warnings to get off the track; he saw one of the men jump from the track and the other two were run over.

John Brady testified that he and the deceased persons were about crossing the track to get a drink of water, when they saw a train of cars approaching; they stopped to allow the train to go by, when another train came rushing upon them; he jumped clear of the track and saved his life, while his companions were killed; Mr Shaffer, one of the persons killed, was his brother-in-law; he saw the engineer of one of the trains warning them to get off the track, but did not hear any whistle.

Adam Underhill, a brother-in-law of Geo. W. Gidney, testified that Gidney was a temperate man, and had not drank any spirituous liquors the day of the accident.

Henry Milliken, engineer on the down train, stated that seeing people on the track he slackened his speed to about ten miles an hour; blew an alarm whistle.

Jacob E. Melling, the engineer of the other train, stated that he blew his whistle at the same time. His train was going about twenty miles an hour. He did not know that there was any pic-nic gathering at that place. He came around the curve, near the accident, at his usual speed.

The medical evidence showed that both of the deceased came to their deaths from injuries received by being run against by the two different railroad trains. At the conclusion of the evidence the case was given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by being run over by two trains on the Hudson River Railroad, at Sixty-eighth-street.

They recommended that in view of the rapid increase of population in that vicinity, it required that a permanent flagman should be stationed at the curve near the scene of the accident. Mr. Gidney was 42 years of age, was born in this City, and resided in Fifty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. Mr. McShaffer was 22 years of age, a native of this State, and resided in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. At the close of the inquest the bodies were delivered over to the respective friends of the deceased for interment.

Singular Suicide of a Man nearly 80 Years of Age.—Wm. A. Kenrich, aged 76 years, who resided at No. 524 Greenwich-street, and carried on the guano and lime business at the corner of Robinson and West streets, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel by swallowing prussic acid. He entered the hotel at a late hour on Tuesday evening and entered one of the closets, where he was found dead yesterday morning. As no one knew him the body was removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. During yesterday a son of the deceased, while looking for his father, whose absence had excited considerable alarm among his friends, called at the Station-house and recognized the body. The Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by taking prussic acid." No cause could be assigned inducing to the commission of the act. The deceased has always enjoyed good health, was prosperous in his business, pleasant and jovial in his disposition, temperate in his habits and surrounded with a happy family.

Death from Stabbing.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital upon the body of Wm. Sohl, the longshoreman who died from the effects of several stabs inflicted a few days since by an elderly man, known by the name of Peter. The evidence corroborated the facts published at the time of the affray, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased was a German and twenty two years of age. Peter is still at large, the Police thus far having been unable to find him.

Child Killed by a City Car.—Coroner Perry held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Lewis Goldstein, a child ten years old, who was run over by one of the Eighth-avenue cars and killed. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

Fire.

Yorkville.—At 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, two frame buildings situated in Yorkville, belonging to Joseph Schultz, and occupied by Julia Darling and Joseph Gallagher, as boarding-houses, were entirely destroyed by fire. The buildings are insured for $2,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The furniture belonging to the tenants is uninsured.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Great attractions at this popular theatre to-night for the benefit of that youthful wonder, Master Alfred Stewart. Mr Chanfrau and all the company appear. Four lively and amusing pieces.

Brooklyn Items.

The Brooklyn Police.—Captain Shanman, of the Third Precinct Police, to rebut the statements made of the inefficiency of the Police, makes the following report of the business transacted in his District during the last five months:

Arrests	1,507
Complaints to Corporation-Attorney for violation of city ordinances	195
Complaints made to District-Attorney for violations of sundry laws	66
Stolen property reported	$4,203 00
Stolen property recovered	1,952 00
Arrests made during the quarter ending Oct. 31	529
Arrests made during the quarter ending July 31	620
Arrests made during the quarter ending April 31	777

The School Vacations.—The Public Schools will be closed from July 15 to Sept. 1.

George Innis, residing at the corner of Withers and Lorimer streets, fell dead at the door of his residence Tuesday evening, having ruptured a blood vessel.

A man named Wm. Murphy, residing at the corner of Gold and Concord streets, came home Tuesday night intoxicated and attempted to kill his wife. He inflicted three severe wounds upon her with a penknife, when he was secured and committed to jail.

William Monoghan, who robbed a drunken companion while taking him home on Monday night, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Ex-Alderman Roper, of Williamsburg, died yesterday.

The hull of the *Joseph Walker* has been turned into a bath-house in the Eastern District.

Scabby McCloskey.—This person, who was shot in a row in Gold-street, Monday last, is still in the City Hospital, with scarcely a chance of his recovery.

Novel Robbery.—Two men, named Washington Simpson and M. D. Stephens, were rowing in the East River, Sunday night last, when they were stopped by a party of three, in another boat, and robbed of all the loose change they had about their persons.

A Revolting Case.—A man named David Parker, residing at No. 324 State-street, made complaint yesterday against a girl named Ann Williams, for stealing a gold watch. A private examination was held in the Deputy-Superintendent's office, when the revolting fact came to light that the complainant, though a married man, a member of church in good standing, had kept a house of ill repute at No. 68 Crosby-street, New-York, into which he introduced his daughter as a chambermaid, and according to the testimony actually received pay for her debasement.

Board of Supervisors.—A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President Campbell in the Chair. The keeper of the Penitentiary reports 184 prisoners, and that 173 were discharged during the last month. The Penitentiary Committee reported in favor of awarding the contracts for supplying the County buildings as follows: Classes—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 to E. B. Morrell; Nos. 3 and 5 to C. Prescott; No. 6 to Wm. Maxwell; No. 7 to Thomas Hudson and No. 9 to Wm. Lynch. Another report from the same Committee was in favor of giving No 3 to the present contractor, P. J. Hanley, who proposed to furnish beef at 5 cents per pound. Mr. Prescott proposed to furnish it at 4¾ cents per pound. The matter of furnishing beef was laid on the table, and the balance of the report was adopted.

Jersey City Items.

Police Appointments.—The following Police appointments were made by the Common Council on Tuesday evening:

First Ward—Fisher, Callahan, Carroll, Harley, Chace and Valoid.

Second Ward—Shields, Murphy and Strong.

Third Ward—Chazotte, Jordan, Moles, McLaughlin, McNamara, Duffy, Ayres.

Fourth Ward—Townsend, Van Riper, Halloway, Van Voorhies, Daley, Sandford, Smith.

Common Council.—On Tuesday evening the Mayor sent in a veto to the tax ordinance for 1858. The grounds of the veto are that the amount to be levied is entirely too high. The actual city debt is $36,000. A motion to pass the ordinance over the veto was lost by a tie vote. A motion to lease the Commercial buildings for a Council Chamber and city officers was lost by a tie vote, (7 Ayes to 7 Nays.) The School Committee reported in favor of erecting a building in the Third Ward for the use of the public schools, at an expense not exceeding $12,000. The report was tabled till the next meeting. Several new tavern and other licenses were granted by the Board, after which it adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 7.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	101½	50	New-York Cen. R. R	83
5,000	Ohio State 6s.'86	105½	500	do......s60	82¾
6,000	Tenn. State 6s.'90	91⅞	300	do......s30	83
500	N. Carolina St. 6s	95½	400	do......b10	83⅛
3,000	do	96	100	do......b30	83¼
25,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅞	100	do......b10	83⅜
84,000	do	84¾	100	do......s30	83¼
10,000	do......b30	84⅞	50	do	83½
2,500	Cal. State 7s n b.	85¾	300	do......b60	83⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s	92	760	do......s3	83⅜
1,000	Indiana State 5s.	87½	250	Erie R. R	17½
4,000	City 6s '87	102	200	do	17⅝
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	1000	Reading R. R. ...s30	45¼
6,000	Erie R. Bs. 1875	82	100	do......b30	45½
2,000	Erie B. 4th m. bs.	58	300	do	45½
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	64	300	do	45⅝
7,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	34	280	M. S. & N. In. R R.	22
9,000	do......s30	33¾	100	M S. & N. Ia. p. s. b60	43
30	Am. Ex. Bank	104¾	220	Panama Railroad	102½
17	do	105	200	Ill. Cen. R. R. ...s3	77
10	Commonwealth Bk.	91½	250	Gal. & Chi. R. R	82¼
20	Imp rs & Tra's Bk.	102	100	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	33¼
32	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	300	Chi. & R. Is. R R	74½
31	Del. & H. Can. Co.	98¾	100	do......s30	74¼
119	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77¾	100	do......s60	74¼
50	do	78	150	do......b3	74⅝
200	Gardiner Gold Co.	⅞	100	do......b60	74⅝
60	Mil & Miss R. R.	20	50	do......s5	74½
300	Hudson River R. R.	26⅞	50	do	74¾
127	do	27	50	do......b60	74⅞
50	do......s10	26⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	101½	200	Erie Railroad...s30	17⅝
36,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84¾	250	do	17⅞
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	200	Hud. Riv. R. R	27
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	90	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	86¾
2,000	do	89	450	Clev. & Tol RR.	34
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 1stMt	98	150	Reading R. R.	45¾
20	Ocean Bank	94	100	do......s30	45½
100	Penn. Coal Co	75¼	15	Mich. Central R. R.	54
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	5	M S & N. Ia pref Stk	43¼
50	do	83⅞	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	75⅝
1350	do	84	1150	do......s10	75
50	do......b30	84⅛	100	do......s30	75
100	do......b10	84	50	do......b30	75¼
300	do......s60	83½	50	do	75¾
160	La Cross & Mil. R. R	6½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Clev. & Tol. R. 7s	60	50	Brook'n & Jam R.	91
1,000	Memphis City 6s.	72½	10	Manhattan Bank	135
5,000	Tenn. & Al. R. 8s	72½	25	Bank of Commerce	100½
4,000	LaCr. & Mil. R. 7s.	34	50	Sec Fire In. Co.	114¾@115

Wednesday, July 7—P. M.

We are now enabled, by favor from the Custom-house, this afternoon, to complete our returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York, for the Fiscal Year 1858, which closed, by regulation of the Treasury Department, on the 30th ult. The Custom-house statement for the month of June shows an Import of

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,652,563
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,408,733
Free Goods	953,014
Total entries for June	$10,014,310
Against same month, 1857	14,969,225
Decrease this season in June	$4,954,915

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $102,132. The value of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Store during the month, is $2,360,140, or about the same amount as went into Store of the fresh importation.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of June, were

In Domestic Produce	$6,382,939
Foreign Goods reëxported	509,759
Specie	594,174
Total clearances	$7,486,872

Against June, 1857:

In Produce	$5,395,312	
Foreign Goods	1,244,477	
Specie	7,939,354	—$14,579,143

We present herewith our full summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade of the port, for the fiscal year just closed, in connection with the Receipts of Gold from California, as per steamer manifest, during the same period. The Import List, it will be seen, shows a diminished entry, for the year, exclusive of Specie, to the extent of **$57,582,000** at this port alone,—where, last year, 62 ℔ cent. of the whole Import business of the country was transacted. At this ratio, the general decrease in the value of Foreign Goods brought into the United States for the year, would be about NINETY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,—reducing the total list, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from $348,428,000 in 1857, to $255,554,000 in 1858. The Export List, at New-York, also shows a falling off, to the extent of $26,840,000, of which $10,228,000 is in Specie. The falling off in articles of Domestic Produce, is within a few thousand dollars of *twenty millions*, at New-York, where, last year, the proportion of clearances of Domestic Produce was 37 ℔ cent. of the grand total of the country. But, as from the Cotton ports of the South, the same ratio of decrease will not apply, the fair estimate for the general falling off ought not to exceed FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars,—reducing the Domestic Export List from $278,906,000 in 1857, to $229,909,000 in 1858. The reëxport of Foreign Goods, it will be noticed, has been greater than last season.

The conclusions at which we arrive in regard to the probable result of the general Foreign Trade of the country, based upon the actual figures at the port of New-York, for the fiscal year 1858, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:

IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1858. Treas. Year.	vs. 1857. Treas. Year.
Goods entered at New-York	$162,159,000	$219,741,000
At other ports	93,395,000	128,687,000
Total Goods	$255,554,000	$348,428,000
Foreign Specie	16,000,000	12,462,000
Grand Total	$271,554,000	$360,890,000

EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1858. Treas. Year.	vs. 1857. Treas. Year.
Produce from New-York	$55,932,000	$75,929,000
From other ports	172,978,000	202,978,000
Total Domestic Produce	$228,910,000	$278,907,000
Foreign goods reëxported	20,905,000	14,905,000
Specie	51,000,000	69,137,000
Grand Total	$300,815,000	$362,949,000

The resulting balance last year, in favor of the United States, was *two* millions dollars. This year, the foregoing estimate would give a resulting balance of *twenty-nine millions dollars*—including, of course, the remittances of Specie, a large portion of which was undoubtedly in return of Foreign Capital, or Credits, employed on this side for years previous to the late crisis, rather than in settlement of current trade balances. In other words, of the fifty-one millions Specie sent abroad last year, of which $35,000,000 was in American Gold—$16,000,000 being received here and returned in foreign coin—less than one-half was required to balance the actual trade accounts of the year.

In regard to the comparative consumption of Foreign Goods, during the year just closed, we have no means to arrive at a just conclusion—the circumstances attending the new Tariff at the close of the fiscal year 1857, and the immense stock of goods known to be in private store, unconsumed though ostensibly marketed at the time of the crisis, neutralizing the ordinary standard of comparison. But we remark in the tables for the Port of New-York, that in 1857 the amount of Goods marketed was *less* by $34,325,000 than the total amount entered, while in 1858, the amount marketed is *more* by $25,711,000 than the sum total entered. Thus:

1857—Total Entries	$219,741,000
Warehoused, net	34,325,000
Marketed at New-York	$185,416,000
1858—Total Entries	$162,159,000
Taken from Warehouse, net	25,711,000
Marketed at New-York	$136,448,000

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,295,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	18,120,000
February	8,969,000	24,501,000
March	11,453,000	20,074,000
April	10,644,000	20,279,000
May	11,130,000	17,634,000
June	10,014,000	14,969,000
Total 12 months	$162,159,000	$219,741,000
Foreign Specie entered	9,321,000	6,441,000
Grand Total	$171,480,000	$226,182,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,208,000	4,544,000
February	3,710,000	5,399,000
March	4,503,000	7,904,000
April	5,513,000	5,162,000
May	4,263,000	6,047,000
June	6,383,000	5,395,000
Total 12 months	$55,932,000	$75,929,000
Foreign reëxported	10,514,000	6,329,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
February	3,747,000	1,832,000
March	836,000	2,175,000
April	646,000	3,555,000
May	1,791,000	5,789,000
June	594,000	7,939,000
Total 12 months	$34,321,000	$44,549,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$55,932,000	$75,929,000
Foreign reëxported	10,514,000	6,329,000
Specie	34,321,000	44,549,000
Total all exports	$100,767,000	$126,807,000
Decreased Export this year		$26,040,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
January	1,641,474	4,537,378
February	2,063,784	5,117,250
March	2,213,452	3,752,184
April	1,736,510	3,301,607
May	1,748,227	1,807,289
June	1,685,663	677,811
Total 12 months	$27,434,259	$42,129,424
Decreased Customs Revenue this year		$14,695,165

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857-8. From July 1.		1856-7. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,521,676	July 14	$1,705,301
July 27	1,458,043	July 15	85,460
Aug. 12	1,241,055	July 27	1,649,896
Sept. 3	1,593,557	Aug. 14	1,473,876
Oct. 4	1,268,734	Aug. 29	1,465,157
Oct. 16	1,664,200	Sept. 14	1,607,658
Nov. 4	1,464,457	Sept. 27	1,867,148
Nov. 16	1,176,086	Oct. 12	1,686,033
Nov. 29	1,744,572	Oct. 18	156,563
Dec. 14	2,278,333	Oct. 29	1,681,967
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Nov. 13	1,626,507
Jan. 13	1,607,440	Nov. 16	127,051
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Nov. 29	1,830,220
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Dec. 13	1,599,600
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Dec. 15	266,888
March 16	1,279,134	Dec. 28	1,671,569
March 26	1,403,940	Jan. 13	1,269,177
April 12	1,352,912	Jan. 28	1,168,510
April 27	1,486,565	Feb. 14	1,096,540
May 13	1,615,551	Feb. 27	1,260,136
May 29	1,575,991	March 17	1,004,956
June 12	1,446,175	March 28	1,137,128
June 27	1,799,502	April 14	1,229,238
		April 29	1,489,060
Total, 12 mos.	$35,542,975	May 15	1,707,527
		May 28	1,658,082
		June 16	1,930,376
		June 29	1,852,868
		Total, 12 mos.	$37,693,222

Decrease of Specie from California	$2,150,247
Increase of Specie from Europe	$2,880,000

There is another strong market for Stocks to-day, and the *Bull* account, on the Street, seems to be gradually gaining in numbers upon the opposite interest. A change of policy is even attributed by current rumor to one or two prominent *Bear* operators, who were heavy sellers, for the decline, through the months of May and June. We know nothing specifically of the probable truth of this, but the resisting force to the recovery in price of New-York Central, and one or two other Stocks, has unquestionably been diminished within a few days past, leaving still outstanding, however, a very large line of *shorts* at relatively low rates. The market to-day was led by Central and Rock Island. The former at 83 cash, and 82¾ seller, 60 days. The demand at the early Board took up about 3,000 shares at 83@83⅜. And in the afternoon, 2,000 shares additional were taken at 84 ℔ cent., the subsequent or closing bid being 84⅛ ℔ cent. Rock Island opened at 74½, and left off 75¾ ℔ cent.; Erie advanced to 17⅞ ℔ cent.; Toledo to 34; Reading stood at the close about 45¾@46; Galena 86¾@87; Hudson River 27; and LaCrosse Land Grants 34½@34¾ ℔ cent. There was a large business in Missouri 6s, sellers at 84⅝@84¾, but on a free market, as $155,000 were taken without the variation of more than ⅛ of one ℔ cent. The other State Stocks were firm. Panama Shares in demand at 102½. Illinois Central receded to 77 ℔ cent. Letters from London by the *City of Washington* say that the $20 installment had been announced there, and the shares fell, the day before the steamer sailed, to 77 ℔ cent.

The price of Money, at call, this week, is 4 ℔ cent., with occasional deposits left with the Brokers at 3 ℔ cent. Prime paper is discounted on the Street at 4@5 ℔ cent; fair names, 6@7 ℔ cent. Lenders are as abundant to-day as at any time during the present extraordinary season of ease. The dullness of general trade continues to check all tendency to advance the rates of interest. It is possible that a renewed activity on the Stock Exchange, some signs of which are appearing since 1st July, may give more employment to Money on temporary loan. The firmness in Exchange on London, for the *Persia*, resulted in establishing no actual advance in rates. The few additional sales made this morning were at 109½ ℔ cent.

The conferences between the heads of the New-York Central and Erie Companies were continued to-day, and they have been joined by the representatives of the Baltimore and Pennsylvania lines. The conflicts of interest, where, as in a year of dull trade like the present, the aggregate traffic is temporarily diminished, are attended with a good deal of difficulty and recrimination; but after all, prudent counsels, we understand, are likely to prevail, and a better understanding arrived at. There is really no lion in the path to arrest so desirable a result. The growling is from an animal of less noble instincts, who is usually found about the Stock Exchange.

The following is a Summary in brief of the Bank movement in the four principal cities, as on the latest weekly statements, together with the Sub-Treasury Specie balance in New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, July 3	$119,812,497	$88,535,283	$33,830,232	$7,458,190
Boston, July 6	55,808,500	21,570,800	9,104,500	5,313,000
Philadelphia, July 6.	24,311,928	16,556,846	6,635,877	2,434,181
New-Orleans, June 26.	12,393,984	15,676,134	10,423,080	7,823,034
Sub-Treas., N. Y. July 3.	——	——	5,819,988	——
Total	$212,323,819	142,339,063	65,813,677	24,028,405
Last week	$210,038,832	139,053,321	65,402,826	22,781,785

The half-yearly dividend of the Merchants' Insurance Company is 15 ℔ cent., and of the Mechanics' and Traders' Company 10 ℔ cent.

The exact sum of Bullion shipped by the *Persia*, to-day,—nearly all on account of 1st July dividends collected for English account—is $510,180.

The Bank Department at Albany has called upon the City and Country Banks to report their exact condition as on Saturday, June 19—being the date fixed upon by the Superintendent for the last quarterly Statement.

We learn that the New-York Central Company have taken charge, under permanent lease, of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road, and on terms highly favorable to the lessees, though equally desirable to the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Canandaigua Road, most of whom reside abroad. The interest upon this Mortgage—6 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds—we understand to be insured by this arrangement. The negotiation has been on foot for some months past.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON SINCE SEPT. 1, 1857.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	3,065,000	2,880,000	3,443,000	2,869,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,663,000	1,364,000	1,858,000	1,389,000
Ex. to France	369,000	381,000	478,000	405,000
Ex. to other F. P.	348,000	399,000	496,000	252,000
Total exports	2,380,000	2,144,000	2,832,000	2,046,000
Stock on hand	240,000	170,000	160,000	200,000
Of which, during the past week, included in the above:				
Rec'd at Ports	23,000	7,000	16,000	49,000
Ex. to G. B.	38,000	8,000	26,000	10,000
Ex. to France	1,000	1,000	6,000	2,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6,000	10,000	9,000	2,000
Total exports	45,000	19,000	41,000	14,000

Of the growing crop, Mr. W. P. Wright's circular of this date remarks:

"We continue to receive exaggerated accounts of damage from various parts of Mississippi, &c., by the overflow. I see no good reason to increase the estimate of loss, from this cause, previously adopted, say 250,000 bales, even making due allowance for injury from sipeage on lands not otherwise injured by the overflow. I am confirmed in this opinion by parties recently from the points where the most serious loss has occurred, as well as by resident planters, though many parties, fully capable of forming an opinion, place the injury at 300,000 bales. The Upper Mississippi has fallen considerably, and though the process will be slower below Memphis, a gradual receding of the waters will now take place. From all other sections of the cotton-growing region we still receive favorable reports of the position and prospects of the growing crop."

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo Co. for the following statement of the City and County Debt of Sacramento California, under the late scaling—we might almost call it *scaly*—act of the Legislature:

"The law itself repeals all former laws incorporating the City and County of Sacramento; and no provision is made for the payment of their old indebtedness, except such as is surrendered and funded under this law. By reference to these sections of the law, it will be seen that a revenue is created and set apart for the payment of the Bonds issued under the law. That the amount of new Bonds to be issued is limited, as follows: By the City of Sacramento, $1,600,000; by the County of Sacramento, $600,000. That all debts beyond that amount are left unprovided for. All the bonds are to be dated Jan. 1, 1859, to draw interest at 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable annually, on the first day of each year, at the office of the Treasurer, and are to mature as follows: One-fourth on the 1st of February, 1888; one-fourth on the 1st of February, 1893; one-fourth on the 1st of February, 1898; one fourth on the 1st of February, 1903. Claims to be registered, and to be entitled to the shortest time in the order of presentation. No Bonds to be issued for less amount than $200; but fractional certificates will be issued, convertible into bonds. The undersigned respectfully call the attention of holders of claims against the City and County of Sacramento, to the provisions of the law above referred to, and to the advantages to be gained by an early presentation of their securities. They are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the City and County of Sacramento, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the provisions of the said act."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 5, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,216,000	$922,000	$1,725,000	$262,000
North America	3,043,984	624,577	1,885,860	254,828
Farm. & Mech.	3,960,857	1,220,355	3,213,859	405,465
Commercial	1,456,000	342,000	829,000	127,090
Mechanics'	1,675,452	697,844	1,207,094	158,263
N. Liberties	1,326,000	488,000	1,191,069	102,000
Southwark	846,848	235,152	767,348	90,670
Kensington	682,162	212,754	512,782	106,420
P. Township	718,571	192,959	564,481	74,115
Western	1,465,201	339,999	1,051,160	142,290
Man. & Mech.	1,053,135	163,028	552,145	118,100
Commerce	752,292	153,263	585,271	104,580
Girard	1,808,603	380,003	895,037	174,685
Tradesmen's	647,852	175,989	634,970	77,400
Consolidation	484,702	137,651	325,871	66,915
City	717,284	144,247	359,100	82,445
Commonwealth	357,085	155,665	287,518	87,005
July 5	$24,311,928	$6,635,897	$16,556,846	$2,434,181
June 28	$24,060,708	$6,664,681	$16,386,129	$2,289,252

The following is Wednesday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$279,300
Payments	309,881
Fine Bars, &c., omitted yesterday	654,113
Balance	5,419,112

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Phenix Bank, New-York, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Real Estate....Wednesday, July 7.

Mr. P. R. Wilkins sold, under foreclosure by George W. Sneden vs. Joseph Quinion, two lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh street, 270 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 50 by 100 feet five inches. These lots lie adjacent to, and directly east of, a row of frame dwellings on the rear of lots. They are now 10 or 15 feet below the level of the street, and will be still further below the grade when it is completed. The sale was attended by eight or ten of the shrewdest and most intelligent buyers in the City, each ready to pay the full value of the lots; which were considered desirable from their being on a 100-foot street, and so near the Central Park. To the surprise of those who are not well posted up, the two lots were finally, after a sharp contest all round, struck down to Mr. N. G. Bradford for $5,800, or $2,900 per lot. It was a free, fair, open sale, and must establish values in that neighborhood. In Fifty-ninth-street, opposite the Park, lots have gone up to $6,000, which has been offered and refused, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and we know of none that can be bought at that figure. Mr. Knubbel, who occupies the lot on the southwest corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, has been offered $20,000 for his lot and the improvements thereon, which may have cost some $3,500, but he refuses to sell. We believe he paid for the lot, in 1851 or 1852, about $800.

On the north side of Fifty seventh-street, 225 feet west of Sixth-avenue, Mr. Runyon W. Martin has purchased of Mr. J. D. Phillips a lot 25 feet by an average of 80 feet deep, nearly on the grade, for $2,000.

By order of Court, in the case of Wilson Simpson *vs.* John Wilson Malam, John Kennedy and others, Mr. Jas. M. Miller sold a 16.8 front brick house, one of a row, lot 100.5 on the south side of Forty-third-street, 233.4 west of Seventh-avenue, for $7,500. The advertisement called it a "lot;" there is a very good three-story brick house on it, but the number is not given, and it is almost impossible to tell without calling in the aid of a city surveyor which the "lot" is that is advertised for sale. The law authorizing sales advertised in this way should be altered, or the sale at public auction will be little better than a farce.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 7—6 P. M.

Flour steady; sales 1,700 bbls., at $3 87 for good Superfine Michigan; $4 12 for Extra Wisconsin; $4 25 for Round Hoop Ohio; $4 37½@$4 50 for choice Extra Indiana and Canada. Wheat better; sales 67,000 bushels, at 65c. for common Chicago Spring 70c. for Prime do.; 75c.@76c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 05 for nice White Southern Ohio. Corn firm; sales 1,900 bushels, at 49c.@50c. for Hot; 59c. @60c. for Sound Mixed. Oats in good demand and firm; sales 55,000 bushels, at 37½c.@38c. Whisky—sales 100 bbls., at 21c. Freights firmer, at 10½c. for Wheat, 38c. for Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

Albany, Wednesday, July 7—6 P. M.

Flour easier and quite dull; sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for Common to Extra State; $4@$5 for Common to Extra Canada and Western. Wheat in good supply; sales of Red Winter Ohio at $1@$1 02. Corn slightly firmer, and more active; sales 25,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. for good; 62c.@64c. for Heated. Whisky quiet and firm at 22½c.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 7—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firmer; sales 18,000 bushels at 75c. Chicago Spring; 90c. for Red Indiana; 91½c. for Red Ohio. Corn dull; sales 16,000 bushels a little warm at 60c. Freights steady. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—12,500 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 7.

Flour steady. Wheat buoyant at 63c. Corn firm. Oats firm. *Shipments to Oswego*—29,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—1,600 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 7.

Flour firm at $3 90@$4 25. Whisky firm at 20c. Sales 500 bbls. Mess Pork at $15. Linseed Oil 66c. Sales 400 bbls. prime Lard at 10c. Sales 100 hhds. Bacon Shoulders, at 5½c., packed.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 7.

Breadstuffs quiet, except Corn, which tends wards; sales of yellow at 78c.@80c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky advanced; sales at 24½c.@25c.

Mobile, Tuesday, July 6.

Cotton—sales very light at unchanged prices. Receipts for the last three days 880 bales.

New Orleans, Monday, July 5.

Cotton very dull; sales to day 200 bales. Flour very dull; Gunny bags, 10c.; Kentucky Bagging, $5 14. Mess Pork, $16. Corn, 90c.

New Orleans, Tuesday, July 6.

Cotton—sales to day 900 bales at irregular prices. The sales for the last three days add up 5,000 bales and the receipts 2,300. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of 100,700 bales. Sugar, 6½c.@7½c. Flour, $4 for superfine. Exchange on Paris 4 francs; on New-York, at sight, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 14
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	July 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	July 15
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 17

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool—Mrs. Provost's maid servant, New-York; Mrs. Osgood's maid servant, do.; Mrs. H. E. Marburgh, New-Orleans; H. E. Walthew, Mobile; Wm. M. Montgomery, N. O.; Miss Ives, Providence; Miss Howe, do.; Robert Ives do.; Mrs. Louisa S. McCord, daughter and two sons, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Jerome and party, New-York; Mrs Chas. March and maid servant, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. James C. McAndrew, New-York; Jose Sama y Moten, Cuba; Herman Muller, New-York; J. R. Mordecai, Emily Hutchinson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Mordecai, three daughters and son, Charleston; Claudis Benjamin, Paris; Samuel Wann, New-York; Mrs. Jos. A. Clay, Philadelphia; Mr. Fitch, New-York; Miss Bailey, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevin, St. Louis; Miss Van Buren, New-York; Mr. Alexander Duncan, Miss Goddard, New-York; Miss Cochrane, do.; Miss Dawson, London; Miss Magee, New Orleans; Robert McDowell, do.; James Magee; do.; J. Van Buren, New-York; Thomas Puryear, Columbia, S. C.; W. H. Doughty, Troy; John Osborne and Son, New-York; M. d'Almagro and party, Havana; Henry Williams, New-Orleans; Victor Lelesne, do.; Rev. W. B. Brown, Newark; Stephen B. Allen, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Holt, N. O.; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Davies, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mobile; Mr. Duncan's two children and two maids, New York; Alex Duncan, N. Y.; Mrs. Provost and sister, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Robinson, child and nurse, New-York; Josephine Bond, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Doswell, New-Orleans; Mr. Hasell and daughter, Charleston; Hon. W. Key Bond, Cincinnati; James Donnell Mr. Almagros, and maid-servant; John Stucchi, Italy; Thomas J. Bryan, New York; Recardo Celaya, Cuba; Jose Corominas, do.; R. B. Searing, New-York; P. F. Tinne, Liverpool; Alfred T. Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H.; John Hope, New-Orleans; Joseph Orgill, New-York; Thos. Holyoake, do.; J. S. Twells, Philadelphia; Lloyd W. Beckley, do.; John Sykes, Jr., New-York; J. H. Lewis, England; Miss Charlotte Cushman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thurber, Miss Thurber, two children and nurse, Capt. J. de Yurralde, Havana; L. W. Broadwell, Washington; F. Fortique, Havana; L. Soublette, do.; W. A. O'Hara, New-York; H. W. Goodbridge, do.; M. M. Wombaugh, Cincinnati; W. Whitewright, New-York; Chas. Pfizer, do.; R. S. Cook, do.; Mr. Halpin, do.; Isaac Frogley, Yonkers; Thomas Postlethwaite, Liverpool; Ed. Broadhurst, Manchester; Gustavus Frings, New-York; Jos. Bramwell, New-York; M. W. Collet, Liverpool; Mr. Dawson, London; H. A. Gaunt, New-York; M. Anendans, New Orleans; Angel Xiques, do.; Howland and Aspinwall, Havana; S. Watson, Jr., New-Orleans; George B. Weston, Charleston; A. C. Barry, N. Y.; and Mrs. R. L. Ogden, Cal.; Thos J. Morton and friend, Philadelphia; Thomas Lawrence, New-York; Alex. Kerr, Glasgow; James Balfour, Liverpool; the Rev. R. J. Balfour, do.; F. Hilberg, Baltimore; G. Rauch, Paris; L. P. Veitch, St. Louis, Wis; Dr. Andrew Hassell, Charleston; John H. S. Quick, New-York; Luigi Gassier, do.; A. Pourey, New-Orleans; M. D. Almagro and party, Thomas Bailey, do.; C. G. Dritrich, Port-au-Prince; José Breton, Havana; John Irwin, Alabama; Mr. Richard, New York; F. A. Bicolley, New-York; Inan Ricart y Russell, Havana; Auguste Prevost, France; P. E. Bonfors, New-Orleans; D. Nicola Levane, Havana; the Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, Illinois; James D. Kovin, Illinois; John Barnside, New-Orleans; Mr. Verbeke, Demerara; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Osgood and infant, Flushing, L. I.; W. Buse, D. R. A. Parker, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Warden, New-York; Matilde Penalver, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Quick and son, A. Lindsay Malone, Geo. N. Keeler, New-York; John Montgomery, New Orleans; H. J. Grund, Washington; Thos. H. Parish, New-Orleans; E. Wallen, New-York; W. L. Wallen, Maquilla; R. N. Hamilton, Francis Wood, New-Orleans; E. B. Foord, London; Leonardo del Monte, Miguel del Monte, Adrian Valcaveel, Havana; Peter Le Page, New-York; John S. Bickwood, Chicago; George C. Keiler, New York; H. L. Martin, Dublin; Mrs. J. C. Canfield, Baltimore; J. McKenna, Jr., Belfast; Mr. Felix Beily, Paris; Mr. Christy, New-York; M. del Monte and man servant, Cuba; Mr. Broadwells and man servant, Washington; Mrs. Venalver and man-servant, Havana; Mr. Duncan's man-servant, New-York; Mr. Mosa's man servant, Havana; Robert Taylor, Charleston; J. P. Putnam, J. W. Field, Boston; Mr. Deveraux, New-York.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Lieut. Gillmore, U. S. A., Lieut. Houston, U. S. A., Wm. C. Allen, E. C. Painter, R. S. Bell, Thomas Congdon, S. J. Pierce, A. B. Hoyt, W. H. Bradford, lady and child, Mrs. Penning, B. Y. Martin, lady and child, J. McGee, Mr. Humphreys and lady, Robert Biddle, lady and 2 sons, Mrs. Hobbe and 3 children, Mr. Jeffreys, A. L. Hill, Mrs. Hill, J. E. Allen, T. Housman, V. Westel, John Dunderdale, Andrew Schuttnagn, J. Vieth, lady and child, J. Henderson, C. T. Langdon, B. Hardinge, Mr. Harris, John G. D. Kelly, Mr. Hurst, John Roach, Miss Margaret Brown, and 23 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Trieste, from Leghorn—Mrs. C. Float and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon rises.... 1 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 27 | Gov. Island. 6 16 | Hell Gate..... 7 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam.

Ships Athena, (Brem.) Schilling, London, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Alexandria, Bartlett, Valparaiso, J. Randell & Co; Wm. Woodbury, McLean, New River, N. B., Benner & Deake.

Bark Nazarine, Smith, Bonaventura, ——.

Brigs Eelix, (Swed.) Roylter, Malaga, Funche & Meinche; H. B. Emery, Perkins, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Schooners A. Falkenberg, Rogers, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Angeline, Adair, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; Smithsonian, Van Brunt, Charleston; Sir W. Raleigh, Tuthill, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship John Knox, (of Bucksport,) Ginn, Havana June 27, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Undine, for New-York. June 29, Double-Headed Shot Key light bearing S., was in co. with bark Undine, from Havana for New-York. Died, in the Hospital at Havana, June 24, of black vomit, Ed. Osterhoffen native of Holland, aged 20 years and on the 25th, Stephen Davis, native of Rhode Island, aged 18 years—both seamen of the ship John Knox.

Ship Margaret Tyson, Morrison, Liverpool June 4, with coal and 32 passengers to Wm. Tyson.

Bark Trieste, Sewall, Leghorn May 18, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 31; since passing Cape St. Vincent have had almost continual N. W. and W. N. W. winds, with heavy N. W. seas. 1st inst., lat. 37 17, lon. 65, passed a large, bright, lower mast, apparently not long in the water. July 7, Highland light bearing W. N. W. 45 miles, took a pilot from boat Moses Grinnell No. 1.

Bark Alnah, Nebbens, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Swift.

Brig Mungo Park, (of Bangor,) Nichols, Cienfuegos June 11, with sugar to T. H. Swift.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast,) Gilmore, Doboy Island 7 ds., with lumber to Wm Ellis

Brig Richard, (Br.,) Gresley, Burin, N. F., 15 ds., in ballast to Gillespie, Hean & Co.

Brig Harp, Sears, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Reimza, (Dutch,) Frensma, Amsterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch & Meincke. Had some heavy weather.

Schr. Seaman, (of Vienna,) Lang, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 16 ds., with pimento to master. Has had light winds and calms.

Schr. Eveline Ross, Crane, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Tiger, (of Hampden,) Clark, Trinidad, Cuba, June 19, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Sarah Park, Capt. Pendleton, for London, and spoke her on the 26th in lat. 24 10, lon. 81 24. No date, saw a bark ashore on Cape Antonio, with lower masts standing—otherwise stripped. 3d inst., lat. 36 24, lon. 74 45, saw a schr. showing a white signal, with a red border, and W. in centre.

Schr. John W. Miner, Berry, Matanzas June 27, with sugar to H. Tupper. June 27, off Matanzas, spoke U. S. steamer Fulton, cruising off Matanzas—all well.

Schr. Alliance, Pennington, Conroborough 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 4 ds., with tobacco, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. P. E. French, Welch, Suffolk 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Penfield, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Robert Mason, Corsen, Darien 6 ds., with lumber to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth, via Flushing, L. I., 10 ds., with heading to order.

Schr. Emblem, Moore, Ellsworth 6 ds., with heading to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. F. A. Baker, Trefethen, Dover, N. H., 3 ds., with mdse. to Mr. White.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Nickerson.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Estelle, (of New-Haven,) Davis, St. Barts 15 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Alfred Mason, Carson, Doboy Island 6 ds., with lumber to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. J. W., Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. A. C. Russell, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Native, Felton, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. A. Leaves, Hopkins, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. B. Fiddeman, Smith, Virginia 4 ds., lumber.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken.—(By Sandy Hook Telegraph.)

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, Judkins, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Ship B. Adams, Chase, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

"The New-York Marine Register, or American Lloyds for 1858," is the title of a book just issued by Messrs. Taylor, Hartshorne and Ring, Inspectors for the Underwriters of New-York. It contains a standard of classification of American vessels, and of foreign vessels visiting American ports, approved by the Board of Underwriters June 13, 1857. Besides a full list of all vessels, there are plates representing the different sections of a ship, with standard rules for construction and classification. Opposite the name of each vessel are given her rig, classification, tonnage, the number of decks, draft of water, the materials of which she is made, the fastening, when coppered, when and where built, her owners or consignees, the model, and date of survey. Supplements will be issued every two weeks, containing the names of all new vessels and other changes. As a book of reference, it is valuable to all who are interested in shipping or in marine insurance. The work is creditably gotten up, on fine paper, and is well bound. It may be had of the compilers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-st.

Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., who were associated with the above-named gentlemen in the publication of the previous volume, in 1857, have also published a similar work, on their own hook, and claim to own the copyright. In this notice we do not attempt to take sides as between the rival claimants of the enterprise, leaving that matter to be settled by the public, or by the Board of Underwriters, whose approval of the work as a standard authority will have much to do with the success of either.

The Cunard mail steamer Persia, Capt. Judkins, left this afternoon for Liverpool, with 213 passengers and $510,180 90.

The Pacific mail steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. McGowan, sailed on Tuesday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and about 450 passengers.

The brig America, (of Salem, previously reported ashore off the Highlands, was on Sunday afternoon got off, through the assistance of Capt. Bennett, Wrecking Agent, and taken into Keyport.

The steamer Westernport, of Cromwell's line, is now on the Screw Dock, for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7—Arr. ship Wm. Stetson, Jordan New Orleans. Brig Elvira, Davis, Warwick. Below—Bark Albert, Baltimore.

MOBILE, July 6—Arr. bark Gan Eden, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Elmir—herm brig, from Bangor for Guadaloupe, July 3, lat. 36 50, lon. 65 30.

Eliza Mallory—ship, from Matanzas for Falmouth, Eng., July 5, lat. 38, lon. 74 25.